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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Youth's Success Story; 3 to 5 Years for O'Brien; Roosevelt at Hyde Park

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 24, 1939

Six Young New Englanders Defeat Depression

Six New England youths told before the New England Council today stories of their success in launching businesses since the depression. Their success was held up as an example to thousands of new school and college graduates. [Details on Page 9.]

O'Brien Gets 3 to 5 Years for Embezzlement

James M. O'Brien, former streetcar conductor, a veteran of the World War, and then Mayor of Revere, Mass., was sentenced to serve from three to five years in State Prison yesterday by Judge Lewis Goldberg in Suffolk Superior Court, for embezzlement of $13,277.04 while serving as Revere City treasurer in 1935. O'Brien contended only a bookkeeping error was involved. The money was found later in a cash box in his office. A stay of execution, pending appeal to the State Supreme Court, was granted.

President to Attend Wedding of a Cousin

HIGHLAND, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here today. He stepped into a White House car and drove to his family home at Hyde Park. Sunday, he will attend the wedding near Rhinebeck, N. Y., of Miss Margaret Delano, daughter of his first cousin, Lyman Delano, and Drexel Paul, of Philadelphia. On Wednesday he will entertain the delegates to the annual Governors' Conference at Albany. The President plans to return to Washington June 29.

Japan Moves to Tighten Grip; Tension Remains

By the Associated Press

While Japan moved to tighten its grip on China's coasts, the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions at Tientsin went through its eleventh day with no abatement of tension and Japanese reports told of new British-Japanese friction at Hankow and fighting on the Manchoukuo-Mongolian border.

Japanese virtually closed the important port of Ningpo, one of only two major Chinese ports still in Chinese hands.

A Domei (Japanese News Agency) dispatch from Swatow said Japanese naval authorities had asked that 24 hours' notice be given of the entry of any foreign vessel into that South China port, which the Japanese seized June 21. Great Britain looked to Japan for reply to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's strong warning that indignities to Britons in North China must cease or bring retaliation.

Yankee Clipper Off for Britain by the North

NEW YORK (AP)—Carrying 20 Federal officials and airplane observers and a crew of 11, Pan American's Yankee Clipper headed today for Britain to inaugurate a new trans-Atlantic air mail service over the northern Great Circle Route flown solo 12 years ago by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Its sister ship, the Atlantic Clipper, took off at 4 a. m., (E. S. T.) from Lisbon, Portugal, for its return voyage by way of the Southern Route, bearing newspaper men and women. The line will begin operating a commercial scheduled trans-Atlantic air passenger service over the Southern Route June 28.

French Decree Hits Alien Propaganda Tracts

PARIS (AP)—President Lebrun today signed a decree striking at German propaganda in France's border provinces with a ban on the distribution of tracts from abroad.

Richardson Commands Fleet's Battle Force

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—To the accompaniment of three 17-gun salutes, Rear Admiral James O. Richardson advanced to command of the United States fleet's battle force today. Assuming the rank of Admiral, he succeeded Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, transferred to the Presidency of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., to resume an assignment he held from June, 1934, to December, 1936.

Revolutionary of Russian Stage Arrested

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet stage, screen, and literary circles heard with surprise today that Vsevolod Meyerhold, vetern Bolshevist and world famous as the father of a revolutionary trend in stagecraft, had been arrested. Unofficial reports said secret police took Meyerhold to Lubianka prison June 21 from his Moscow home.

Airport Near Berchtesgaden for Hitler

SALZBURG, German Austria (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who is having a fast four-motored plane built for him, soon will have his own airport, which is to be constructed one hour from his Berchtesgaden country home.

Senate Favors $8,500,000 for Housing Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the House legislation authorizing an appropriation of $8,500,000 for a national census of housing.

Norwegian Royal Couple Visit Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Cleveland is host today to Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway—its first royal visitors since King Prajadhipok of Siam rode through here in 1931 without peeking out of his nine-car train.

Shriners Begin Gay Week of Baltimore Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—An advance guard of fez-topped Shriners began a week of fun making today with a round of water sports, aided by the United States Cruiser Vincennes and three destroyers that will "bombard" Ft. McHenry where the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" were written 125 years ago.

Shipping Men Greet New 34,000-Ton Mauretania

NEW YORK (AP)—A vigorous welcome by shipping men today greeted the new 34,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Mauretania, fresh bearer of a name splendid in the annals of the sea.

U. S. Scouts for Military Aids From Soarers

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—The United States has scouts on hand to pick up pointers for possible military use evolved at the tenth national soaring contest in which 200 will compete.

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Papuans Build Own Cathedral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — A monument to the zealous work of missionaries in Papua is the New Guinea Mission Cathedral at Dogura, in the northeast of Papua, which is soon to be opened by the Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane.

Built entirely by natives under supervision of white missionaries, the cathedral stands on a plateau 200 feet high. Natives during the last four years have given their services free and contributed produce valued at £700 to defray the cost of building materials.

The building is of concrete, and is 165 feet long and 40 feet high from floor to apex of roof. It has two towers each 56 feet high.

Music While Driving Barred in Calcutta

By the Associated Press

Calcutta

Radios and gramophones installed in cars have been banned in Calcutta. The traffic board believes the attention of motorists is liable to be distracted from the road by music.

Hatch Bill Tests Garner Strength With Roosevelt's

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—A potential test of strength between President Roosevelt and John Nance Garner has developed over the Hatch bill to take politics out of relief and to bar Federal employees from participating in national conventions or in politics generally.

The battle will come to a showdown shortly. Vice-President Garner has backed the bill. Mr. Roosevelt said recently it was poorly drawn, went too far, and should be revised. His opposition, it is understood, is directed against that part of the bill banning Federal employees from national conventions. The great army of New Deal officials and employees, indebted for the most part to the Roosevelt Administration, might be a potent force in carrying the 1940 Democratic national convention for Pesident Roosevelt's third term or for his favorite candidate. Mr. Garner, as a candidate himself, fully knows what this means. Garner forces accordingly are backing the bill as it stands. They would be happy to see New Deal officials excluded.

Hatch Amazed

Detached from either of the rival Democratic camps is modest, affable Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico. He is delighted at the progress his bill has made—delighted and amazed. A combination of circumstances which no one could have foreseen have given him an opportunity which he is using to the utmost. It is practically certain now that an anti-politics bill of one sort or another will be passed. The only question is whether it will include merely relief workers, or go much further and include all Federal employees who are not policy-making.

Mr. Hatch wants the latter and will not compromise on his bill. But the prospect is that Congress will ultimately confine the measure to relief workers and leave other Federal officials free, as in times past, to attend conventions and perhaps dominate them. However, to the extent that this development runs counter to Vice-President Garner's Presidential plans the outcome is uncertain. One positive fact is that—for whatever reason, selfish or unselfish—the impetus for reform is stronger today than it has ever been before in Congress. Good Government is almost certain to benefit. The very fact that there is a potential Garner-Roosevelt feud gives the battle a spectacular

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japanese Drive Perils Chinese Port of Ningpo

Tokyo's forces working to close all coast cities serving as gateways of Chinese supplies.

SHANGHAI, June 24 (AP)—Japanese virtually closed the important port of Ningpo today in their drive to wrest from Chinese the few remaining coast cities which have been gateways for armaments.

Quickly following up their occupation June 21 of Swatow, on the South China coast, Japanese naval officers announced an operation shutting off the maritime approach to Ningpo, 120 miles south of Shanghai.

Ningpo and Foochow, in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces respectively, are the only major ports remaining in Chinese hands.

Japanese bluejackets, the naval announcement said, landed on Chusan Island, which dominates the entrance to Ningpo. Tinghai, Chusan's port, was said to have been taken over last night.

Dispatches from Swatow said United States and British warships remained in the harbor there. The city was quiet, with Japanese refraining from attempts to press further previously unheeded demands for withdrawal of foreign vessels of all descriptions.

The British steamer Tsinan, escorted by the destroyer Scout, arrived at Swatow yesterday, docking without incident. British and American missions and hospitals were operating without interference.

Japanese military supplies were being unloaded at Swatow in great quantities. Hong Kong advices said Chinese admitted the Japanese column south of Swatow had progressed inland but said the detachment north of the city had been halted after advancing 10 miles.

The Chinese Army spokesman at Chungking declared the loss of Swatow had little military significance because the harbor had not been used as a receiving point for munitions for some time.

Shipping and trade figures, however failed to support the assertion. Neutral sources agree that since the fall of Canton last Oct. 21, shipments landed at Swatow, including trucks and other military supplies, had more than doubled.

Premier Bars Dictation

CARDIFF, Wales, June 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today characterized Japanese actions in Tientsin both "high-handed and intolerably insulting" in a speech advising Tokyo "no British Government could submit to dictation from another power as to its foreign policy."

Mr. Chamberlain again, however, expressed hope for a local adjustment of the trouble in Tientsin where the Japanese were blockading the British and French Concessions for the eleventh day.

The Mauretania Berths Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The steamship Mauretania of the Cunard-White Star Lines, is back in New York today—not the original, which for more than two decades ruled the seas, but the latest 34,000-ton trans-Atlantic luxury vessel named after the famous sister ship of the Lusitania.

Amid an uproarious New York Harbor welcome of screaming sirens, shouts and falling streams of water from fireboats, the new steamship, proudly bearing the great name across its bows, settled into its Fftieth Street Pier to complete its maiden voyage; and though other larger and faster vessels have come to claim the blue ribbon of the Atlantic so long held by the original Mauretania, this latest addition to the roster of British sea power is promised a future worthy of the name.

Larger than the original Mauretania by 1,000 tons, the new ship is 13 feet shorter and is diffierent in many ways. Modeled somewhat after the huge Queen Mary, the new Mauretania is completely modern in design and has but two smokestacks. It has accommodations for 1,500 passengers in air-conditioned cabins and public rooms.

Of particular interest to shipping men is the care and luxury put into tourist and third-class accommodations, it being generally recognized that the trend toward these two classes is running stronger than ever.

Constructed at Birkenhead by Cammell Laird and Company, the new Mauretania is the largest vessel ever built in England proper, and is driven by twin screws powered by Parson's single reduction-geared turbines.

Unable to compete with the Queen Mary in speed, the Mauretania, whose antecedent left the seas in 1934 to be broken up for scrap, is designed to provide a six-day crossing.

England's Junior Car Club Motorcade Lands in the U. S. for Tour of the East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Bringing with them 16 makes of foreign automobiles, most of them unfamiliar to the average American, 50 members of the Junior Car Club of England arrived here this morning aboard the steamship Mauretania, of the Cunard-White Star Line.

Headed by Graham E. Lyon, Managing Director of Autocheques, London, the motorists will make a 2,000-mile tour of eastern United States and Canada. They will remain in the United States until July 8, some of them extending their trip until July 14.

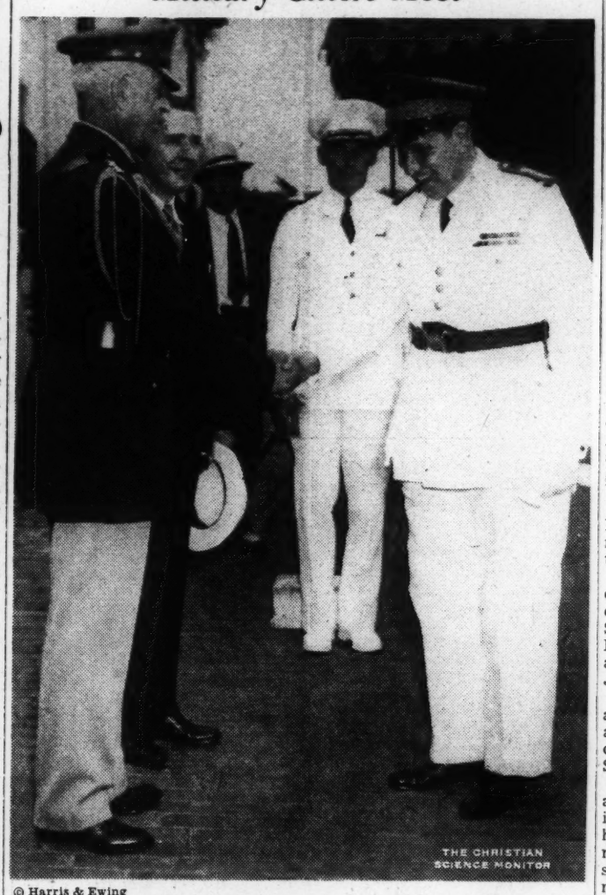
Probably for the first time in their lives, many Americans will see such makes of motorcar as the Wolseley, Lammas, Graham, Humber, Mercedes-Benz, Frazer Nash, Vauxhaul, Rover, Brough, Lanchester, Lagonda, Triumph, and Bentley.

New York got its first sight of the motorcade as it left Pier 90 today and, escorted by motorcycle police, drove to its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Among the highways and places the motorcade will go are Virginia's famous skyline drive, the Indianapolis Speedway, the headquarters of the "G-men" in Washington, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; a night baseball game in Syracuse, N. Y.; Niagara Falls and the Laurentian Mountains.

Among those taking part in the tour are Humphrey Symons, first man to motor across the Sahara Desert to Timbuctoo. He is driving the latest model Rolls Royce in which he has just completed a record drive to Cape Town.

Military Chiefs Meet



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Brazilian Welcomed at Annapolis

Gen. Pedro Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, is met by Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, as the visitor stepped ashore at Annapolis, Md., from the Nashville, which was sent to Brazil to bring the General for a visit to the Nation's Capital. In the picture, from left to right, are: General Craig; Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Lieut. Col. Lehman W. Miller, U. S. A., who is acting as aide, and General Monteiro.

Strength of American Arms Shown to Brazilian Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—A delicate game of diplomatic influence whose object is control by the New World or the Old of the most strategic armed force in the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States—that of Brazil—is being played currently and with great intensity here.

As the visit of the Brazilian Army mission under its Chief of Staff, Gen. Pedro Goes Monteiro, proceeds, it is clear that the United States Army is seeking to leave no doubt in the minds of the visitors as to who is master of the armed and strategic situation in the New World.

To date, General Monteiro and his colleagues have been whirled through a series of military reviews and diplomatic functions including a luncheon at the White House on Thursday, and are on their way to Louisiana on an air survey of American military facilities which will carry them to the Pacific Coast. At Langley Field yesterday, they significantly saw a full dress maneuver of the Army's flying fortresses which are the most advanced symbols of the extension of army influence to the southward.

This outward show, however, is a matter of routine during the visit of a distinguished military figure of a friendly power. The larger drama is being enacted chiefly out of sight—not in formal military conversations but in the consistent and minute-by-minute comments of the American hosts which are designed to leave nothing undone in the matter of showing their visitor what the armed power of a nation with the resources of the United States both is, and can be. Significantly, the trip is designed as much to display these immense resources of the nation as to review the military establishment which in many respects is today only on the threshhold of its newly authorized rearmament program after a long period of relative neglect.

At the very outset of the trip, General Monteiro himself gave what amounted to a challenging prologue to the drama. Asked by the press whether he intended to accept the invitation of other powers to visit their military

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

U. S. and Britain Agree on Exchange Of War Supplies

Kennedy wins in plea for equal transportation of surplus products and on price of cotton.

Surplus cotton and rubber to be taken off the market to avoid threat to stable trade.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — The United States and Great Britain yesterday agreed mutually to assist one another in the accumulation of substantial reserve stocks of rubber and cotton, respectively, against the contingency of a major war.

The transaction—yet to be ratified—was entirely noncommercial in character, and therefore is considered not to represent an encroachment of the barter system on the principles of free private trade which both nations are endeavoring to preserve. The 600,000 bales of surplus American cotton and approximately 175,000,000 pounds of Empire rubber are to be "exchanged," as both parties put it, and the stocks entirely isolated from the world commodity markets for an ironclad period of seven years. They may be released thenceforth only after consultation and after taking all steps necessary to avoid disturbance of the markets.

The exchange represents one more element of co-operation in a pattern which has caused the international policies of the two nations to mesh at an increasing number of points of late. Both sides strained many a point in the interests of compromise during the protracted negotiations, in order that the deal might go through successfully, and serve as a prelude to more extended transactions with Britain and other allied countries.

The salient facts of this transaction—which is variously valued at between $26,900,000 and $30,000,000 and is the first of its type between the two powers—are as follows:

Would Ease Wartime Strain

The American record-sized cotton surplus which has 11,290,000 bales impounded under the Government loan system, will be alleviated somewhat.

The war economies of both nations will be measurably strengthened, not only because supplies of these distantly produced commodities are made more secure, but because shipping in wartime will be relieved by the same token of a part of its wartime strain.

The rubber to be exchanged amounts to from 15 to 20 per cent of the normal annual requirement of the United States—but this seemingly small amount becomes more strategic when considered in relation to the sources of synthetic and reclaimed rubber which are available and which together with the new stores could go far toward meeting the country's needs.

More cotton would have been exchanged—the hope here was that 1,000,000 bales might be converted into rubber—but 600,000 bales was all that Britain was willing to take at present.

Canadian Objections Heeded

American wheat might have been added to the exchange, and tin from the British side, except for the strong objection of Canadian wheat growers and many technical difficulties over tin.

Cotton and wheat negotiations of similar character are still in progress with Belgium. The understanding here is that talks with the Netherlands are in abeyance for the present at least, due to some hitch which developed over the pricing arrangements.

The British, in fact, made concessions on the price at the last moment as a part of the general compromising on both sides, so that Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy could announce in London that the United States by this deal will save 20 per cent on what it would have paid for the rubber on the open but cartel-controlled market.

Drafted in Treaty Form

There are three steps which remain, and if they go ahead as contemplated the shipment of the commodities may get under way by Oct. 1. They are as follows:

1. The agreement signed yesterday in London by the American Ambassador will be submitted to the Senate as a treaty, to be ratified.

2. Enabling legislation which will give the Commodities Credit Corporation the authority to release the appropriate amount of their stored cotton in exchange for rubber, will be simultaneously introduced in both Houses.

3. The International Rubber Regulation Committee—the administrative board for the International Rubber Production Control Cartel—must take appropriate action to approve the agreement, and arrange for the release of a commensurate amount of new rubber to offset that which is being removed from the market.

Shipping interests are neatly appeased by an agreement that each country shall take over the commodities at the port of shipment, and shall transport them in approximately equal amounts in ships of the two nations.

Signing of Anglo-American pact: Page 4.

Australian Sugar Production High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Queensland's sugar check for 1938-39 will amount to £11,737,000, a record distribution to producing interests.

Production was at a high level last year, the crop being 776,810 tons against 762,794 tons in 1937-38.

Recently the Queensland Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the sugar industry. The commission was instrumental in raising the State's contribution to the Australian and export markets by 125,572 tons.

Intimate Message from Washington

Townsend Plan Drive for Clubs Fills Congressional Record With Explanations by Members of Adverse Votes

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The Congressional Record is full these days of "extended remarks" by House members telling why they voted as they did on the Townsend old-age pension plan.

Representatives put these statements into the Congressional Record appendix, then mail them out free to Townsend Club members in their districts and any others who question their vote. Outgoing Capitol mails are heavy with explanations.

Word from home that Townsendites have sent out paid organizers to form hundreds of new clubs for the purpose of putting the political screws on those Congressmen who voted against their plan has sharpened the congressional deftness at explaining "everything."

On the hottest spots are those Congressmen who made evasively clever replies to the Townsendites in last fall's campaigns. Their vote is "on the record" now and they must answer for it.

But not all the explanations by any means are being made by those who voted against the bill. Republicans who have been preaching economy and the Townsend Plan at the same have had to do some explaining, too.

'Narrow Provisions' Criticized

There is Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, for instance, who is carefully explaining to economy-minded New Englanders that he intended his vote for the Townsend bill "not for the narrow provisions of the proposed act but for the broad human issue of providing adequate security for our aged citizens in this country."

Other Republican Congressmen like Representative George W. Gillie (R) of Indiana says they too favored its broad general purpose but objected to the details. So there you are. Certainly it must be confusing to "old folks" to whom the Townsend Plan's apparent simplicity has been its chief appeal.

The looseness with which the measure was drawn, the gag rule under which it was considered, the testimony of economists that it would never produce anywhere near the $200 a month many of its supporters had been led to expect—these are being pointed to by Congressmen who hope to stave off the Townsend "purge."

They challenge Townsendites to explain to them this recondite clause in the bill:

"Throughout the act the present tense includes the past and future tenses and the future the present. The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter. The singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular. Shall means must and is mandatory."

Uses Farley Speech as Defense

One Republican is using in his defense literature a speech by the Democratic National Chairman, James A. Farley, in which he scores the 55 Republicans who "right on the heels of the pitiful tale of Democratic extravagance," voted for passage of the Townsend bill, "the annual cost of which, the fiscal authorities tell us, would amount to $24,000,000,000 a year, allowing nothing for the cost of administration."

It looks now as if the Townsend pressure will get stronger before it begins to weaken any. In Indianapolis this week, thousands of "senior citizens" from all over the country are getting their instructions for ousting Congressmen who refused to do their will.

Some opponents of the bill are taking hope for their political futures from the lack of bitterness and aggression displayed by many of the elderly people who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this year. Their humility was apparent. Their pleas were moving. "Our sons and daughters can no longer support us," they said. "We have led useful lives and now we feel we deserve a little rest and release from anxiety. Dr. Townsend has told us of his plan. It sounds good to us. But we are not economists. You gentlemen know more of such things than we do. We have confidence you will do something for us."

It is possible that the Townsend backfire may die down to a certain extent when the social security amendments are passed and the Government begins paying liberalized insurance benefits next January to include both husband and wife, and at the same time States begin to take advantage of the enlarged assistance to the needy aged.

But the Townsend movement has an appeal that it will be difficult for social security to compete with. In their local clubs, the "old folks" have a friendly meeting place. They see a vision of a bright day ahead. That is an intangible asset hard for the Government to meet.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: Roosevelt Opens $3,860,000,000 Drive for Recovery

President Urges Quick Action On Lending-Spending Program

By Neal Adams Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Former President Hoover rather wryly remarked the other day that "the issue of the next campaign is going to be recovery." A few days later his Washington office publicized an analysis he had made of President Roosevelt's fiscal policies and compared them with his own—to what might appear to the New Deal's detriment.

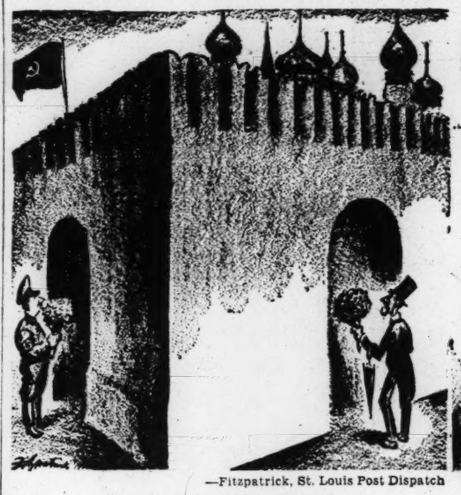
But that was before President Roosevelt surprised Congress and the country with his latest recovery plan. The New Deal, some say, has looked at 1940 and decided to meet it head on with recovery—that is, assuming that recovery can be purchased with the $3,860,000,000 asked for in the President's plan. Mr. Hoover may still be right. But Mr. Roosevelt is willing to spend over $3,000,000,000 to assist the country and mayhap prove him wrong.

The Administration's new lending-spending program is seen as actually putting the Government into the investment banking business in a big way. Funds would come from the offering of Government guaranteed bonds rather than the issuing of Treasury obligations. That is, Federal credit agencies and corporations would borrow the money, the Government underwriting the deal; thus the spending drive would not come under the Government's budget.

It is also emphasized by the Government that the loans are to be self-liquidating. The projects are expected to pay their own way. But an army of critics has arisen questioning the self-liquidating character of loans for municipal construction, for express highways, railroad equipment, rural electrification, public housing, and farm mortgages. If those fields had any business that would pay its way commercially, it is argued, private capital with its idle billions would have snapped them up long ago. Rather than have the Government compete with us, say the country's investment bankers, let it relax some of the restrictions it has put on private investment.

One phase of the President's plan which he has put on the "must" list for Congress would set aside $500,000,000 for the making of foreign loans. One can quickly imagine the diplomatic effect of dangling that sum before Latin American countries. The Axis powers with their very best barter offers could not meet the competition of half a billion American dollars.

The Presidential nomination of Jesse Jones of the RFC as Chairman of the new Federal Loan Agency and of John M. Carmody, Rural Electrification Administrator, as head of the Federal works agency—both experienced and respected administrators—should help the whole loan program. But congressional opposition is forming.

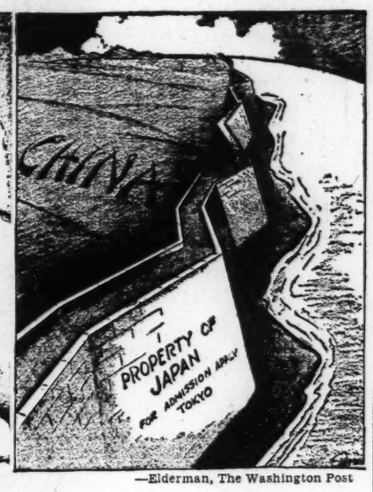


—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

At the Gates of the Kremlin

—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

Congress Is Full of Economizers (for the other fellow)



—Elderman, The Washington Post

Tension in the Orient

Japan's blockade of Britain's concession at Tientsin has not blown over as some observers thought it would last week. Rather, it has been blown up into a major crisis. The Japanese have apparently decided that now is the time to challenge all Western rights in the Far East. Until there is a showdown with the Western Powers and they are driven from Chinese ports, there can be no conclusion to the war with China, Japan appears to think.

Japan's actions during the week indicate the stern determination of the Japanese Army men to have that showdown. Rather than localizing the issue at Tientsin, the Japanese also moved into Swatow, one of the three ports left to the Chinese. They ordered foreign vessels out.

To this United States Admiral Yarnell replied with equal bluntness that American war vessels would not leave. And French and British Navy men followed his example. Japan held the Port, but the Western Powers refused to move their ships.

At Tientsin the Japanese seemed even more intent on arousing the British to retaliation. The frequently insulting behavior of the Japanese guards brought forth constant British protests. And as British protests rose it began to look as if the British lion might have to strike.

Indication that the British and French well understood the seriousness of the Far Eastern crisis was read into the Singapore meeting of military, naval, and air force officials of those two countries. Reports indicate that, as in Europe so in the Far East they have united their command.

In Tokyo a group of Japanese patriots is seeking to turn Japan's undeclared war in China into a declared one. By so doing Japan would possess the right of blockade denied it now by foreign powers.

All during the tense week the United States State Department was keeping close watch on the Orient. It fully supported Admiral Yarnell's refusal to quit Swatow. And it is closely watching Japanese efforts to wrest currency control from the International Settlements. Tokyo can be under no illusion as to the American reaction to its brusque and bellicose attitude toward Westerners.

Europe's Peace Plans

Has appeasement ended? If by that question one means has Britain's will to peace come to an end, the answer is "No." But if one means, is Britain prepared to yield to threat or force, then appeasement has ended.

For Lord Halifax is reported to have intimated to Germany that if it wants war it could have it. London is also taking a firmer tone with Japan. Britain wants peace—but a lasting, just and honorable one.

The Chamberlain Government, it is reliably reported, is seriously considering drawing up its "peace terms" and putting them squarely before the German people. A general settlement would contain certain concessions to the totalitarian powers. Loans, colonies, trade advantages might be included. In return, Germany and Italy would genuinely have to accept disarmament.

A trouble here is the likelihood of Germany interpreting such a British offer as a sign of weakness. German press jibes at the British problems in the Far East indicate no willingness on the part of Berlin to make concessions. London might find it impossible to persuade the European states it has guaranteed to make concessions that a just peace plan might call for.

But if Britain hesitates to state its peace terms, Germany has not been showing much reticence. Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, told London this week with his customary lack of ambiguity what German friendship would cost. The price includes a settlement of the colonial issue in accordance with Germany's living space theory. That could mean little or much. It also includes recognition by Britain of Central Europe as Germany's economic—if not political—preserve.

Even as certain British officials debate peace terms another group of eminent Britishers prepare to push and popularize the idea of a federation of nations on lines similar to those expounded by Clarence Streit in his "Union Now." They have won recognition of their plan in the House of Commons and are evolving a practical substitution for the League of Nations.

British Diplomacy Busy

Peace plans and programs for world federalism have not stopped the British from persisting in their efforts for an Anglo-Russian pact. Mr. William Strang, Special Envoy, has had hours of interviews at the Kremlin. But Russian dispatches repeat the old theme that the British proposals are still unsatisfactory.

Perhaps Russia is only stalling, waiting for clouds to clear over Danzig and Tientsin. But as Germany and Japan threaten the interests of both powers, it would seem that pressure at those two points would go far toward bringing the British lion and "the bear that walks like a man" together. Although the British deny that the Far Eastern situation has anything to do with the delay, some persons remember the Russian thesis of the indivisibility of peace, and wonder.

More stories also appeared during the week hinting at a Russo-German trade agreement. And the return of the German Ambassador to Moscow seems imminent. But talks of such a trade agreement don't hoodwink the British. They remember that trade between the two countries has been excellent even when the National Socialists were daily excoriating at Mr. Stalin. And Britain is not averse to talking trade with the totalitarian powers itself.

If Britain chalked up little progress with Russia during the week, it has made definite progress elsewhere. The arrangement between Britain and the United States by which American cotton would be bought in exchange for British rubber has been consummated. Each nation is thus building up war stocks of a much needed material. The value of the commodities is estimated at $30,000,000 on each side.

Both parties insist that the deal is quite outside all ordinary trade channels and cannot be called barter. The stocks involved are for war emergency only, and explicit conditions prevent the supplies from disturbing the ordinary markets.

With this success chalked up, others may soon be concluded. Washington is seeking a similar deal with Belgium and also with the Netherlands, although reports state the latter efforts are bogging down.

The Good-Neighbor Policy

When the United States recently extended credits to Brazil on the visit of the Foreign Minister, Señor Aranha, to Washington such action was interpreted as tying Brazil's economy closer to its northern neighbor. The visit to the United States these days of Brazil's Chief of Staff, Gen. Pedro Goes Monteiro, may do militarily what the credits are expected to do economically—that is, impress Brazil with the wisdom of fully co-operating with the United States in Hemisphere defense plans.

But if Brazil last week was tasting of the good neighborliness of the United States, events in two other South American countries foreshadowed a test of that Roosevelt policy.

Bolivia by Presidential decree set out to control the tin industry of the country. The first reaction of Anglo-American tin producers was: what we feared has finally happened; Bolivia is taking a lesson from Mexico on expropriation. [Bolivia has already confiscated Standard Oil's Bolivian interests.]

London, seat of the world tin syndicate, was confident Bolivia wouldn't scotch the International control scheme. For Bolivian tin must be smelted overseas. It is therefore to a large degree dependent on the tin syndicate.

In Chile American and British oil distributing interests received an anticipated Government sentence of expropriation. Henceforth the State will do the importing and distributing of petroleum. The Aguirre regime reputedly has $5,000,000 put aside for compensation.

France Looks East and West

The anticipated French-Turkish mutual assistance pact was consummated this week. As expected it followed closely the British-Turkish agreement of May 12. By it France assured itself of access to the Dardanelles in case of war.

But the Turkish-French pact did more than that. It also furnished Paris with a powerful lever by which Soviet Russia might be swung into the Anglo-French peace front.

Of course the Turks had a price for their signature. They acquired the so-called Republic of Hatay from France, a small strip of land in northern Syria, which under Turkish pressure had gradually freed itself from the French Syrian mandate under the League of Nations.

Italy quickly seized upon the French cession of Hatay as an excuse to denounce Paris for betraying the mandate. And the Italian press warned of Arab retaliation. The Axis powers have again come forward as the defenders of Islam, as the Italian blast at France indicated. Earlier in the week Germany had played that role in stirring up anti-British feeling among the Arabs.

If France thus improved its position in the eastern Mediterranean, it also kept an eye out for developments to the west. For Gen. Francisco Franco's ties with the Axis disturb France. In case of war would France have a third frontier to defend? Paris would like nothing better than a guarantee of Spanish neutrality in case of war.

Although it wasn't quite promised that, France did feel a little more confident following the return to Paris of General Pétain, the French Ambassador to Spain. General Franco has apparently reassured the French General that it was technical rather than military interest that explained the presence of Spanish military missions in Germany.

Washington Record

Washington, June23

President:

Signed agricultural appropriation; vetoed a bill extending the time for starting and finishing the Niagara Falls bridge; nominated former Senator F. Ryan Duffy of Wisconsin to be Federal District Judge of Wisconsin; John M. Carmody to head new works agency, and Jesse H. Jones as administrator of new loan division under reorganization order; sent to Congress a $3,860,000,000 long-term lending program to stimulate business recovery.

House:

Passed: $1,785,000,000 relief appropriation; tax bill, defeating Republican attempt to end nuisance taxes and 3-cent postage rate; supplemental War Department appropriations bill after restoring funds for purchase of 2,290 war planes. Completed Congressional action on bill postponing effective date of labeling provisions of new pure food and drug act; adopted conference report on War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

Voorhis Supports Control of Money By U. S. Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23—The National Conference of Social Work entered its sixth and next to last day here, its 8,000 delegates having heard a plea by United States Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California for government regulation of money.

"When I say that I am not talking about inflation," Mr. Voorhis told the joint committee of trade unions in social work, a section of the conference, at the Court Street Theater. "I am talking about having a national monetary authority to be able to keep in circulation a volume of money which will correspond to the productive capacity of the Nation. Every time a large program of Government investment and expenditure has been resorted to, business has approved, but the whole thing has been bottomed on debt and there has been no effective method of keeping money in circulation once it is spent.

"My contention is that in so far as the people of America have increased their power to produce wealth, just to that extent they, as a Nation, have earned the right to have their Congress put into circulation through payments to the lower income groups of the Nation enough new money or national credit to maintain the buying power of the dollar at a stable level.

"If this is not done, then it means that dollars become more valuable and goods and services less so. Depression becomes inevitable, for since practically all production is financed by debt, a rising index for the dollar's value necessarily means increasing the debt burden and levying a heavier and heavier tribute against all production."

Canada's Foreign Trade Studied by Manufacturers

BIGWIN ISLAND, Ont. (CP)—Business leaders gathered at the sixty-third annual Canadian Manufacturers' Association Convention heard this week from the director of the Commercial Intelligence Service at Ottawa that "there are definite signs of a trend toward the removal of unnecessary shackles on foreign trade."

L. D. Wilgress told the Association this in a speech on "the future of our industrial exports," one of 10 addresses made to a business session that occupied the convention throughout the morning. Trade commissioners of a half dozen countries reviewed trade conditions in their respective parts of the world.

Quotas and exchange controls were listed among the "unnecessary shackles" by Mr. Wilgress, who said: "We may expect a slackening of the tendency towards extreme self-sufficiency or economic nationalism."

American Trade Force

"The initiative is passing from the restrictionist countries, which regulate trade in accordance with their import and currency requirements, to countries with strong currencies practising more unrestricted trade. The trade agreements program of the United States is beginning to be a real force in the reduction of trade barriers."

"We know, however," he added, "that any tendencies toward self-sufficiency which will reduce the opportunities for the export of our finished natural products, will be very costly to the consuming countries and, therefore, there is a limit to the extent to which these countries can refuse to take the products in which we have such marked natural advantages."

Continuing the discussion of trade prospects relative to the European dictatorships, J. S. Duncan, General Manager of the Massey Harris Co., Ltd., told the association that the totalitarian nations "are off on the wrong foot."

The barter system, he said, although bringing a temporary increase in their export business, was no improvement over the time-honored methods of international exchange of goods. On the contrary he expressed the opinion that the system was a definite step backward, an expedient ultimately doomed to failure.

"Do not let us ever forget that successful export trade is dependent upon a strong position at home. Do not, therefore, let us neglect our industrial position in Canada. On the contrary, let the development of our home and foreign trade go hand in hand," he said. A. M. Wiseman, Great Britain's senior trade commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, declared that the United Kingdom "can only remain the best market in the world if overseas buyers will play their part in buying from us."

He asked the delegates to consider that the importance of the import trade of Canada is second only to the importance of the export trade and in their own interest to do what they could to help its development.

Canada's Job

W. H. Porter, editor of the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., said he feared the Canadian Government was not yet conscious of the seriousness of the situation after being the last government of the great agricultural countries to recognize the existence of an emergency.

"Our first job in Canada is to find new and broader markets for our surplus and at the same time organize our marketing machinery so we may cater in a systematic manner to the markets where we already have an entrance," Mr. Porter asserted.

His personal view was the farmer's lot could be raised to parity with that of the country at large by one of the three following methods:

1. Substantial lowering of tariffs coupled with aggressive stimulation of trade. He considered this the best fundamental method.

2. Establishment of a high price, artificially maintained, for all agricultural products consumed domestically and, if necessary, a state bonus on exports in order to bring the return up to the same price level as for goods consumed at home.

3. High taxation to create a fund out of which to compensate producers and re-establish parity. Mr. Porter described this as "least desirable of all."

West Indies Market

Another export market was offered by C. R. Stollmeyer, who said that the British West Indies have the most to offer Canadian exporters in the way of stable conditions, uncompetitive production, accessibility, adequate communication and national and cultural similarity.

Mr. Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies and British Guiana, said the British West Indies is a logical place for concentrated effort by Canadians to develop an export trade which as yet is only 14 per cent of total British West Indies imports.

Unfortunately many parts of the world today are "far too unstable" to encourage exporters to spend much time, effort and money in painstakingly building an export trade which for reasons beyond control may be shortlived, Mr. Stollmeyer said. It would be well worth while to consider the geographical location of export interests.

Basket Heaped With Funds For Townsend Plan

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24 (AP)—Cheering delegates dug deep in their pockets and showered dollars on Dr. Francis E. Townsend at the fourth national convention of Townsend clubs here yesterday, when he obtained approval to raise a $1,000,000 fund for a thrice-weekly series of nation wide radio broadcasts in behalf of the Townsend national recovery plan. Singing to the accompaniment of a booming organ, the audience heaped a large wooden wastebasket high with $3,500 in silver and bills of almost every denomination, including one of $100 to promote the plan of a transactions and gross revenue tax for old age pensions.

A show of hands also approved Dr. Townsend's proposal that he appoint a committee of seven to study possible reorganization of the movement's internal governing structure and report Jan. 1, 1940.

Named on the committee were Ira Brinker, Hinden, Mich.; Mrs. L. Mae Silverthorn, Middlefield, Ohio; Alza Forslind, Everett, Mass.; John Maxwell, Chicago; Bob Adams, Los Angeles; J. E. Sparling, Orlando, Fla.; and Mrs. Maude Conant, Syracuse, N. Y.

Reports More

Robert C. Townsend, son of the founder and national Secretary-Treasurer, reported members paid $153,147 in monthly 25-cent national dues last year. Total receipts were $204,686. The Townsend Weekly, official organ of the movement, he told the delegates, finished the year with a surplus of $32,103 and the Townsend Foundation, a contingency fund raised for Dr. Townsend by contributions and birthday balls, had a $28,315 surplus.

Representative Homer D. Angell (R) of Oregon, told the convention that "Uncle Sam should right-about-face in this whole crackpot scheme to borrow and spend himself into prosperity."

"He should inaugurate," Mr. Angell added, "a pay-as-you-go program, reduce the backbreaking tax burden now strangling industry and substitute in its place a good neighbor policy of friendly co-operation with industrial enterprise. Our 12,000,000 unemployed can only be restored to pay rolls by private industry."

Threats of an "insurgent" convention, "possibly within a month," stirred delegates today as they faced another full schedule of oratory and looked forward to tonight's banquet for which more than two miles of tables were lined up at the State Fairgrounds.

Another Meeting

Hints that a second national meeting may be called came from Harvey Smith, President of the Covington (Ky.) Club, whose charter was suspended.

Mr. Smith said he represents "about 1,000 clubs which are dissatisfied with the way the movement is being run."

Dr. Townsend, in a counter-interview, said he understood "a number of revolts against my organization are under way," but hastened to add, "I'm not worried."

8,000 British Women Decide Peace Rests on a Good Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Eight thousand women met in London recently to declare their belief that a good home and a good community are the true foundations of peace.

They were the members of the National Federation of Women's Institutes of England and Wales, who meet annually in London for the purpose of revising the needs of the countryside and for consultation upon measures—the furtherance of better education, of better housing and water supplies, of more adequate nutrition and the like—which appear to them to lie at the root of those generous national relationships which, in their final analysis, make international relationships generous too.

Women's institutes have in this country come to be regarded as something of a force. They now number 5,740, and embrace a membership of some 328,000—a figure which represents a rise of 9,500 over that for 1938. And, having the ear both of Government and of local authorities, are able, with plans carefully considered, to "get things done."

Speech Directors

This year, the gathering, having outgrown the Royal Albert Hall which hitherto has accommodated them, met under the chairmanship of Lady Denman in the newly built Empress Hall at Earl's Court. Amplifiers carried the voices of speakers into the far corners of it, and red and green "speech traffic lights" kept orators so well within time limits that a heavy program was carried through with a speed which constituted a record.

The women discussed among other matters, questions having relation to the need for "more school dinners, better dinners, better conditions for the serving of dinners, and better supervision." Mothers who are too poor to afford even twopence a day for their children's school meals are still to be found in the rural districts of England and Wales, they said, and upon such a poverty line a fit national citizenry cannot be produced, it was said.

They discussed the need of a supply of cheap electricity in rural areas. They argued the need of a stronger public opinion in regard to the habit adopted by many parents of leaving young children alone while they themselves leave the house either for work or pleasure. They made request for the adoption of rural, rather than urban, sites for the building of new senior schools.

And they listened to Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Health, who thanked them for the part they have played and are playing. Mr. Elliott referred especially to the work of countrywomen during the European crisis of September, 1938, and to the share they had taken in the subsequent survey of rural accommodation for the purposes of evacuating from the towns.

Evacuation Plans

The Government, he reminded the women, has had to plan for the movement of 3,000,000 women and children in a matter of something under four days—a piece of organization so vast that nobody in Great Britain had even so much as contemplated it before the last few months.

Nor, said Mr. Elliott, will the plan be complete when evacuation has actually taken place. Finding themselves in new surroundings, town dwellers will need many things and these, together with the countless problems that might arise out of them, must be dealt with by women's voluntary services.

Lady Denman, too, spoke of the part the women of the countryside should play in a general scheme of national defense, but she warned against an undue preoccupation with a contingency which might never arise.

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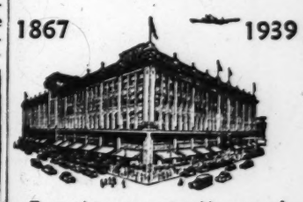
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Canadian-U. S. Alliance Of Junior Businessmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 24—Teamwork between the organized young businessmen of North America was set in motion by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at its annual convention closing here today, through decision to form a North American alliance with the Junior Chambers of Commerce in Canada.

Turning to the South, the American Junior Chamber, representing 100,000 young businessmen, determined to study programs of co-operation with Latin American countries which might take such concrete form eventually as sponsoring an exchange between business concerns of young men employed by them, similar to the exchange plan for students and professors already successfully operating in colleges and universities.

Bettering Conditions

Only constructive thinking and progressive planning can correct the conditions of conflict in today's world and make it a better place in which to live—this was the theme of the deliberations of the organized young businessmen of America at their twentieth annual convention here.

The oncoming leaders turned practical consideration upon such subjects as bettering business through elimination of trade barriers between states. They advocated a positive program of reducing Government competition with private enterprise.

They suggested greater efficiency in Government spending programs such as relief expenditure, and would make social security "more practical" by amending the act to operate on a modified pay-as-you-go plan.

World Federation

Internationally, Junior Chamber members turned interested attention also to Clarence K. Streit's presentation of his plan for a world federation of democratic nations based upon the principles of the United States Constitution and embodied in his recently published book, "Union Now."

The cluster of young men who crowded around the journalist afterward to talk more about this plan of international co-operation indicated their responsiveness to this challenging new idea. For as young men "who must shoulder the guns and eventually pay the bills" of a war, they expressed themselves in convention action as opposed to foreign armed conflict.

Stating their belief that adequate military and naval defense is the best insurance of the safety and integrity of the United States, they, however, recommended that the conference table be used for settlement of international disputes.

That the senior businessmen are anxious to co-operate with the country's future business leaders was shown when Ralph Bradford, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told delegates that for the first time in 27 years the national Board of his organization was meeting without its secretary so that he could be present at this convention.

He also announced that the senior Chamber would include Junior Chamber members on some of its committees next year so that they could share points of view and experiences. This is said to be the first time such action has been taken.

Aims of Organization

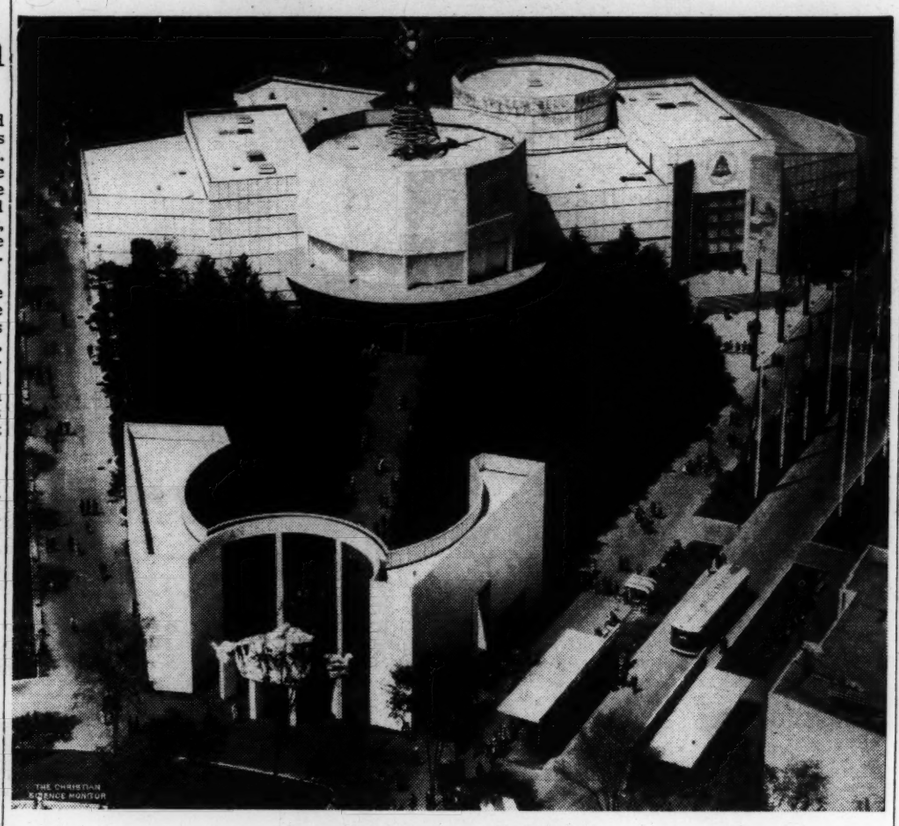
Of the aims of the Junior Chamber, Phillip C. Ebeling, national President, said:

"What the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce is trying to do is to teach the young men to care that things are wrong and to desire to correct them. Instead of so much emphasis being placed on foreign "ism," the real task is teaching the young leaders of tomorrow to become concerned about the larger problems."

That the Junior Chamber does care about the larger problems has been indicated in its convention actions, which will take practical form such as projects and study programs in local organizations as well as national committees in the coming year. "This nation was founded in compromise and will be perpetuated through the willingness of leaders of all interests to compromise their difficulties in the interest of the public welfare," Mr. Ebeling declared.

As leaders of a nonpolitical educational organization 100,000 strong, Junior Chamber delegates turned, as the convention adjourned, with confidence and optimism toward the future, asking to shoulder their full share of responsibility for helping make conditions better by their activity in their individual communities.

Small Voices Carried Far



Bell Telephone Building

The building occupies a triangular space with its sharpest point on Theme Plaza. Less than half the exhibit's three-and-a-half-acre area is covered by the building, the rest being landscaped with gardens, pools and a grove of 165 mountain pines—a delightful escape from the heat of the Fair on a sultry day.

Bell Exhibit at N. Y. Fair Uses Audience Participation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Audience participation is the keynote of the Bell Exhibit Building at the New York World's Fair.

Visitors are invited to make long distance telephone calls free of charge, may hear their own voice as it appears to telephone auditors by means of the "voice mirror," and may participate in an amateur show, after which a recording machine plays back the scene with dummies replacing the visitor actors.

About 150 visitors are daily invited to call their homes or friends in other parts of the country at the long distance call demonstration. The visitor selected by chance to make the call is escorted to one of two booths on either side of an illuminated map of the United States.

As each call is made, other visitors will be able to see how the call is routed by watching the huge illuminated map. They will hear the operators along the route and will be allowed to listen to both sides of the conversation. The party to whom the call is made will be informed of this condition before the long distance call is started.

The voice-mirror display enables the visitor to talk into a telephone for five seconds and then listen while the apparatus repeats what was said.

An entirely new idea at exposition is the amateur show, in which a small group of visitors is invited to participate. They go to the top of a sloping landscaped plot which simulates the garden of a country home when an interlocutor engages them in conversation. Then a replica of the terrace, populated by mannequins representing the people who have been there, replaces the original terrace and the amateurs will hear their conversation faithfully repeated, apparently by the mannequins.

The only display in the building which does not call for visitor collaboration is the showing of Pedro the Voder, the artificial voice which creates speech entirely from electrical currents without human aid. The machine operates on only two sounds, an automobile hornlike noise and a hiss, which are "mixed" in the correct proportions to make speech.

Other exhibits show a replica of Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone, the development of the switchboard, a printing telegraph set of 1872, vacuum tubes, radio telephones for marine, airplane and police use, sections of historical cables which have carried messages under the sea and an oscilloscope which enables one to see one's voice.

Choice of Carmody and Jones Wins Favor at Washington

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Two new jobs, heads of the Federal Works Agency and the Federal Loan Agency—of a stature in some respects comparable to Cabinet posts—have now been filled by President Roosevelt with what may be called conciliatory appointments.

John M. Carmody as proposed head of the FWA and Jesse H. Jones as head of the FLA are the newly elevated officials. Both are familiar figures in Washington, both have the substantial regard of Congress, both will play a large part in administration of the newly proposed loan program if it is adopted by Congress. They are confirmed by the Senate.

A third post, the Federal Security Agency, must be filled, and appointment of a woman is expected, perhaps Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. These three new jobs, allied to the reorganization proposals made by the President and approved by Congress, add three new top-notch titles to the Washington galaxy.

Served in Important Fields

Mr. Carmody, a self-made industrial executive from Western Pennsylvania who has risen the hard way in the steel and coal industries, was before his Government service an executive for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. He became Chairman of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board in 1933, was Chief Engineer for the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and has been running the carefully administered Rural Electrification Administration since 1936. His policies have been based on negotiation and agreement with private utilities, and the REA has made haste slowly but steadily in bringing electricity to the vast rural areas of the United States where it was not hitherto available.

In his new job, if confirmed, Mr. Carmody will supervise both the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration. The Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Buildings Branch of the Treasury Procurement Division, the United States Housing Authority, and a few other lesser similar activities. These organizations will probably still retain a certain measure of autonomy, and their present directors, but Mr. Carmody will exercise general authority above them.

That Col. F. C. Harrington, present WPA Administrator, was not advanced to the new job is a reflection of the criticism of relief which is prevalent on Capitol Hill. His confirmation would have been doubtful. Exactly what authority the new agency chief will exercise over subordinate parts of his agency is as yet undefined, but theoretically it would be that of a Cabinet officer over bureaus within his department.

A Reassuring Gesture

President Roosevelt's promotion of Jesse H. Jones to head the new Federal Loan Agency is another reassuring gesture to Congress, where Mr. Jones is regarded as the soundest of the New Deal financiers. His appointment sets to rest rumors that he was to be relegated to a subordinate role. Under him in the new agency, which takes on great added importance in the light of the new lending program, will be his own RFC, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Disaster Loan Corporation, the RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Export-Import Bank.

The appointments are distinctly suggestive of an effort to reassure Congress after the somewhat startling loan program just announced. They constitute, in the expert view here, two of the most solid personnel appointments in some time, and as such should have an effect on the fluctuating situation.

Social Register Pruned

NEW YORK (AP)—The publication of the summer social register for 1939 disclosed that the number of yachts owned by the elite dropped from 1,202 last year to 1,161. Another development was that the number of residences maintained abroad had fallen from 758 to 477.

Northern Regions Of Saskatchewan Get Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Appointment of two engineers to the newly organized Federal-Provincial Northern Conservation Board of Saskatchewan, recently crystallized provincial efforts to institute a program of conservation of resources in its far nothern districts.

The two men who won the appointments were J. L. Grew of Ottawa of the Federal Mines and Resources Department, representing the Federal Government, and George N. Munro of Winnipeg, an assistant engineer in the Federal Department of Public Works, who will represent the Provincial Government.

The Conservation Board is the result of legislation passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature.

The new board will be charged with the work of investigating the feasibility of conservation projects over the north country and to make such recommendations as they see fit for the development of conservation. It will act mainly in an advisory capacity to W. F. Kerr, Minister of Natural Resources. The work of the board will be along such lines as studying fish and fur resources of the North, recommendation of policies to increase them; conservation of water resources and schemes for the raising of water levels in northern rivers by dams; recommendations for stocking of lakes with fish.

With the announcement of the appointments to the board, came an announcement that a survey party would this summer undertake a survey of the watershed of the Churchill River in Northern Saskatchewan with the objective of obtaining information on the possibility of preventing the loss of water occasioned by the spring run off that finds its way to Hudson Bay, by way of the river. If results of the survey indicate possibilities, construction of dams might be undertaken to raise water levels.

Germany Recalls Envoy Called Spy by Britain

LIVERPOOL (AP) — Walther Reinhardt, German Consul General at Liverpool who was recalled June 21 at the British Government's request, left for Berlin June 23 by way of London.

[In recalling Herr Reinhardt, whom Britain accused of having connection with an espionage case, Germany retaliated by asking that the British Consul General at Vienna, Donald St. Clair Gainer, be recalled.]

Australian City Celebrates Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARWIN, Australia—Port of a territory one sixth the size of the United States, Darwin is this year celebrating its centenary.

For years this sun-baked city, with its pearling luggers, its ant hills and its tropical damp, was also the emblem of a failure. It was the name which conjured up the $100,000,000 the Federal Government had spent in the effort to make the territory rank with the States—a sum to which the original purchase price $30,000,000 has now grown. It represents one of the most expensive colonizing ventures in history; $26,000 for every European settler in the area. Today Darwin is entering a new existence, and one which could not have been foreseen by Captain Stokes, who discovered it in the course of the voyage of the Beagle and named it for the famous naturalist, Charles Darwin, just a century ago.

At that time and for the next 25 years the Northern Territory formed part of New South Wales. The following year it was annexed to South Australia and soon afterward Darwin was made its Capital. This was in 1869, five years after the land had been surveyed and sold (with great difficulty) in London and Adelaide. The original settlement was at a place named Escape Cliffs, northeast of Darwin, but with the choice of the capital this settlement was transferred.

With a harbor second only to Port Jackson, on which Sydney stands, the entrance two miles wide, and a fine geographical situation, it seemed Darwin was headed for fortune. Labor on the transcontinental railroad which was to bring it into touch with the other States began in 1887. But the settlers who were to follow the railroad did not come. There were only 1,700 Europeans there when the Territory was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911, with a payment of $20,000,000 for the Territory and another $10,000,000 for the incomplete transcontinental railroad which the Federal leaders meant to finish.

The discovery of gold during the building of a telegraph line had now brought some millions from eager investors, but had not had much effect on the general situation of Darwin. And under Federal rule while there was greater activity there was also greater disappointment. The railroad slowly pushed on; in 1917 it was built from Pine Creek to Katherine, and later it was pushed on to Birdum, 316 miles from Darwin. The Federal Government handed out about half a million dollars in subsidies to prospectors for gold, mining production rapidly fell away after the World War, and the large meat freezing plant established by Vestey's at a cost of $4,500,000 failed. Demonstration farms opened by the Government and intended to show what farm wealth the country could produce were abandoned 20 years ago after an investment of $250,000 had produced a return of only $6,000 and practically no useful results. In 1936 the total value of production in the entire Northern Territory was only $2,500,000, the administration's deficit was $3,000,000.

But the international crisis and the rise of the network of world-spanning airways have changed everything. Today there is a garrison of between 200 and 300 troops, four squadrons of military airplanes are stationed here, and a naval base is being developed. The air services which all make Darwin their last port of call on this Continent, or their place of arrival, bring a constant flow of travelers. An up-to-date hotel is planned. And with the completion of the new water supply scheme the Federal Government means to redesign and zone the city in preparation for its growth.

So Darwin is moving into its future at last. Despite its tropical humidity, its torrential summer rains, it is destined to play a leading role in Australia's plans because of its strategical position. The result, as the city turns the century, is likely to be interesting. Large-scale development by the Federal Government ceased here with the building of the last railroad tracks. But radio and the airplane are beginning to do what the railroad could not accomplish. Darwin is growing in social graces. It is ceasing to be a Cinderella of the north.

Canadians View English Art

OTTAWA (CP)—The new English Art Club's first exhibition to cross the Atlantic has been opened to the public in the National Gallery of Canada here. This showing of 118 oils, watercolors, and drawings will, it is planned, be seen in every sizable Canadian city this year.

King George and Queen Elizabeth viewed this collection of contemporary English art in Paris on the occasion of their state visit there last year when the French Government purchased several of the pictures.

Dubbed "London impressionists" and roundly criticized for revolutionary "pursuit of the ugly" in England of 50 years ago, the Club still welcomes outsiders, but since its beginnings more than 40 of its members have been elected to the Royal Academy.

In the exhibition brought to Canada by the National Gallery work of 61 artists ranges from the impressionistic and decorative, through canvasses bound to arouse sentimental association, on to controversial modern treatment.

'Drys' Reawaken In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Marked revival of "dry" sentiment in western Pennsylvania is seen here June 24 in the way five communities in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are conducting local option campaigns for submission at the autumn elections.

Some of the larger suburban areas are included in the territory for which the "drys" will attempt to make a strong bid for the elimination of saloons and beer halls. Among them are Dormont, Mt. Lebanon, Beaver Falls, Corapolis and New Brighton.

If the "dry" campaign wins in these districts this coming fall, a state-wide drive to bring an increasing percentage of Pennsylvania's population under local option is anticipated here. Only by such a process of gradual accreation of strength, according to prominent "drys," is it likely that prohibition can be re-established in this State.

In support of the dry campaign here, statistics showing the effect of drinking upon highway traffic accidents and upon social conditions are being presented to the public.

'Simple Life' Of Indian Gone, Forum Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Today Government employees, missionaries and traders do not identify themselves with Reservation Village activities as they did in years past, remarked Elizabeth Mann Clark, at the June 23 session of the Indian Forum of the National Conference of Social Workers meeting here.

As the wife of a Minister for many years among the Sioux, Mrs. Clark enlarged her statement by explaining that within the last 10 years there has come to be a greater separation of Indian and white groups, although in all fairness to new employees, it has come about without intent. But it is done and it vitally influences the pattern of life the young Indian sets up as desirable which is far beyond his earnings.

A knowledge of English, the ability to read, magazines and mail-order catalogs available, with the radio shouting at them too, have made young Indians susceptible to the same advertising which influences all young persons as "an auto a day is given away." In the last five years advertisers, together with smooth roads, have completely changed the simple scheme of the Reservation Indian into a most complex one.

Of All Things . . . !

A Lot of Words

MONTREAL (CP)—A total of 1,500,000 words—equal to about 1,500 newspaper columns — was filed over the Canadian national telegraphs by newspapermen covering the royal visit to Canada, it was announced here.

Heaviest wordage from one station—32,000 words—was filed at Riviere-du-Loup, Que.

Officials said highlights in the coverage were at Quebec, where Their Majesties' tour started May 17, Montreal and Ottawa.

An Oversized Moth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEENSLAND—A giant moth nearly a foot across has been caught at Cardwell, North Queensland. So far it has not been identified.

It is light brown in color with ragged wings tapering rapidly towards the rear. A band parallel to the general line, about an inch and a half from the outside of each wing, an eye mark shaped like a drip of oil and a thick crescent in the middle of each wing are the prime marking.

Spider's Earthquake

LINCOLN, Neb.—For 10 days Dr. J. C. Jensen, Nebraska Wesleyan physicist, noted wild fluctuations of the seismograph installed at the school.

A spider, not earthquakes, caused the needle to cavort. Dr. Jensen discovered a spider web built from the side of the case to the "boom," the central part of the machine.

Every time the spider moved, another "earthquake."

Recognition for Taxpayers

WILLOWS, Calif. (AP)—John K. Citizen-and-Taxpayer is coming into his own at last in this town.

James Boyd, Chairman of the High School Board of Trustees, announced that the Board had decided to call the new athletic grounds "Taxpayers Field."

"Taxpayers have an investment of $13,000 in this field and it's time they got some sort of recognition," he said.

Mayor Wants a Job

CENTERVILLE, Iowa (AP) — Mayor T. J. McIntire wants more money and more work. He inserted the following ad in the local paper: "Mayor wants work, available after 10 o'clock in the morning. Seeks means of livelihood."

Recently the City Council cut the Mayor's salary from $1,200 a year to $360. The Mayor retaliated by cutting his hours. Office hours now are 9 a. m. to 10 a. m.

Excess Baggage

PETERSBURG, Ill., (AP)—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a flour mill's pet cat and her kittens has been solved. The mill received this telegram from a retailer in Peoria, Ill.: "Car of flour received O. K., but contained a cat and her kittens which we did not order."

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French Accepted Turks' Terms To Hold Access to Oil Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 24—Oil, which bulks so large in the strategy of modern war, figured prominently in the French decision to obtain Turkish adhesion to the pact of mutual assistance yesterday by the unconditional cession of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, now known as the Hatay republic, which had formed part of the French mandate over Syria, although Turkish participation in administration had been established last July.

Quai d'Orsay circles and newspaper commentators today emphasize Turkey's inclusion in the peace front as a most important check to German and Italian aspirations for the three main sources of oil in the Balkans and the Near East, namely, Rumania, Russia, and Iraq.

Turkey would be expected to help defend Rumanian oil wells against any sudden German push. Through its control of the Straits it would insure free passage of British and French warships and oil tankers into the Black Sea, thereby assuring a regular supply of oil from Baku for the western powers.

Finally Turkey bars the way to any movement of the Axis powers toward Iraq and the valuable pipe line from Mosul to Haifa.

Syrian Frontier Recognized

Another favorable feature of the pact as seen here is Turkish recognition of the Syrian frontier.

It is also interesting to note that the French mandatory connection with Syria will apparently be maintained indefinitely, since France has entered into an engagement to this effect with Turkey.

While these points are emphasized in official and unofficial comments there can be no doubt that France has paid a considerable price for the Turkish pact.

Despite efforts of the French negotiators the only right which has been assured to the non-Turkish minorities in Alexandria is that of emigration within 18 months. This is a blow to French prestige as the traditional protector of Christians in the Near East.

However just as the French King Francis I, at a time when religious antagonisms were stronger than they are today, felt justified in invoking Turkish Moslem help against the "Greater Germany" of his time, the Empire of Charles V, so the French feel that considerations which might bulk large in normal times must be disregarded now in the interests of assuring a maximum of effective defense against Germany.

Delay on Russian Negotiations

What causes more concern here than acceptance of the Turkish demands for the unconditional cession of Alexendretta is the apparent stalemate of the Anglo-French-Russian negotiations.

Public opinion here is still inclined to suspend judgment, but if there are many more delays or new Soviet demands the impression seems likely to prevail that Joseph Stalin, the Soviet "dictator," is cool toward the signing of an alliance with western powers.

Statement by Bonnet

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in a broadcast said the accord was "exactly the same as the British-Turkish declaration of May 12." Thus the Paris accord further extends the British-French front of nations to the far eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Turkey takes over Hatay but agrees to safeguard French property and interests there. Formal annexation was set for June 25.

Citizens of the Republic will have six months to choose Turkish, Syrian, or Lebanese citizenship. Those choosing either of the latter two will have 18 months to leave Hatay and will have complete freedom to take out their personal belongings.

Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, and René Massigli, French Ambassador to Ankara, signed the treaty, a protocol and two letters in the Ankara ceremony.

The agreement stipulated that a small region known as the Kassab, on the southern slopes of the Djebel Akra mountains, shall remain a part of Syria for national defense purposes. The population there is mostly Armenian.

Signing Anglo-American War Supply Pact

Wide World Cablephoto

Steps Taken to Avoid Disorganization in Emergency

This scene at London shows the American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, and Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, signing on behalf of their respective Governments the agreement to trade American cotton and British rubber, to be stored up for use should a general war break out.

Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

establishments — the reference being clearly to Germany, which had invited him to Berlin about this time—he replied that no decisions had been made as to where he would visit.

Wooed From Two Sides

Here once again was an indication that the Brazilian Government of Getulio Vargas, whose colleague in dictatorship is General Monteiro, is now engaged in a process of playing the Axis and the United States off against each other, seeking to extract the maximum bargaining advantage from each—a process which is well understood both by the Army and the State Department here.

General Monteiro is not the only power in the Brazilian Army, however, which is a measure of the complexity of such a game of influence as this. Gen. Eurico Gaspan Dûtra is also ranked as a formidable figure, and is considered to be the more fascistically inclined. Where General Monteiro is understood to stand fairly close to the democratically-inclined Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Foreign Minister and great friend of the United States, and might therefore favor a gradual relaxing of the present severity of the dictatorship, General Dutra is considered by many to represent a wing of the Army able to swing over to the Axis side, unless the pressure of the American side is effectively applied.

As would be expected by students of Latin-American history, the Army in Brazil is the indispensable ally of the dictator, and particularly under the conditions of the Vargas regime. President Vargas has deliberately set out to annul the local power of the federated Brazilian states which previously had armies of their own, and to impose the central authority of his regime from Rio which has only a very limited claim to overlordship. In such a process, which is being applied with thoroughness though not ruthlessness, the Army necessarily is the vital arm of central power.

Competition With Germany

Hence the somewhat unsatisfactory but still determined course of Brazilian policy here, which hesitates to aid Senhor Vargas in his dictatorial aims, but is even more concerned lest he, or General Dutra and a less moderate faction, might swing Brazil still further away from the American camp.

The Brazilian Army, for all the training it received from the time when General Monteiro was the star pupil of France's redoubtable General, Marie Gustav Gamelin, now French Chief of Staff and then head of the French military mission in Brazil, has turned considerably toward Berlin of late for its supplies.

It may be taken for granted, then, that General Monteiro will be given a picture to take back with him of a nation so vast and so resourceful that no other nation in this hemisphere could for long remain in a hostile orbit. And it is hoped that those among the General's entourage who will make a report to General Dutra will be impressed likewise.

Knights of St. John Recall Valorous Defense of Malta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—The Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, first founded during the twelfth century, is today celebrating the 374th anniversary of the defense of Fort St. Elmo, Malta.

During the sixteenth century, great struggles were waged between the Cross and the Crescent. In 1522, Sultan Suliman of Turkey drove the Knights of St. John from their stronghold on the island of Rhodes. For some years the Knights were homeless, wandering from one Christian court to another, until in 1530 the Emperor Charles V allowed them to settle in Malta.

As soon as they entered into their new home, the Turkish Sultan began to make preparations to attack them once more. A huge Turkish armada was formed, and in 1565 this was launched against Malta.

Although the outlying fort of St. Elmo was captured, the Turks found that they could make no further impression on the defenses, and so, with many of their ships wrecked, the Turkish Armada at last withdrew, leaving the Knights of St. John the undoubted masters of Malta.

Became Home of Chivalry

At the time great importance was attached to this victory. All Christian countries paid homage to the Order. In Malta the Knights set about making an impregnable fort against any further attacks, and the spot chosen for this fort was named Valetta, after the victorious Grand Master of the Order, La Valetta.

For the next two centuries Malta was the home of chivalry and pageant. All Christendom contributed to the making of Valetta, and to the building of churches and houses. The Palace of the Grand Masters was completed in 1574, and is a fine example of subdued style. It is now the Palace of the Governor of the Island.

The Church of St. John was finished in 1578, and it is considered the greatest work of the famous Maltese architect, Girolamo Cassar. If the exterior of this church is rather austere, the interior is considered magnificent. Since it was dedicated to the patron Saint of the Order, it soon became the special pride of every Grand Master, and, in fact, of every Knight. The latter competed with one another in beautifying and enriching the Chapter of their particular language.

Carvings Embellish Walls

In 1798 the Knights were homeless once more. In that year Napoleon captured Malta, forcing the Knights to seek sanctuary where best they could.

The Maltese soon found that rule by garrison was a far different thing from the sympathetic administration of the Knights of St. John. They rebelled, and when Admiral Nelson was returning victorious from the battle of the Nile, they asked him for assistance.

In 1814 the Treaty of Paris ratified the voluntary cession made by the Maltese, and laid down that "the island of Malta shall belong in full rights and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty." Thus this small island which both Nelson and Napoleon described as "the greatest stronghold in Europe," became the headquarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

The Order of the Knights of St. John was revived in Britain in 1831, and it now devotes itself to first aid. Members give their services free. The Headquarters are at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London. This was the original South Gate of the Priory of the old Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, in these days of international tension, Malta, their ancient headquarters, has become an important factor in the communications of the British Empire.

Hatch Bill Tests Garner Strength With Roosevelt's

(Continued from Page 1)

quality which makes it impossible to duck.

The story is best told chronologically. For generations people talked about politics in Government but nobody did much about it. Then came the relief scandals. The Sheppard committee showed what had happened in Kentucky in 1938—Majority Leader Barkley's home State. In a burst of righteousness the Senate passed with practically no opposition the Hatch bill which had received little attention the year before. Nobody was more surprised than Mr. Hatch.

Then the bill languished for two months in the House, bottled up in the Judiciary Committee of which Arthur D. Healey (D), of Massachusetts, is Chairman. Finally friends of reform, supporters of Vice-President Garner, and Mr. Hatch, got busy. Mr. Healey suddenly discovered that he was holding a hot potato. Mr. Healey has told Mr. Hatch that it will be reported favorably to the House June 27. As previously stated, it has already passed the Senate.

Action Really Starts

Messrs. Roosevelt and Garner have each gone into action. Mr. Roosevelt made his observations, previously mentioned, about the bill being too sweeping and requiring revision. Mr. Garner on the other hand, with equal positiveness, told reporters that they could put it down as a certainty that the Hatch bill would pass. Those two statements, plus the implications of the bill itself, are the basis for the interpretation of a White House-Garner tiff over the issue. This issue would be sharper if all Federal officials barred from conventions would necessarily be New Dealers. As a matter of fact many of the Democrats involved owe their jobs and their fealty to Senators who are anti-New Deal. In any event, New Deal or not New Deal, barring office-holders from conventions would work a revolution in American Presidential politics. Washington rubs its eyes over the mere thought. And Attorney General Frank Murphy, who owes direct allegiance to President Roosevelt and who himself is a potential vice-Presidential candidate, declared:

"The more this activity (political activity of U. S. attorneys and marshals) is minimized the more efficient will become the work of the Department. I think the less they have to do with political organization the better the results will be for the country."

Still another important development has come. Mr. Hatch himself has been taking positive action.

Fearing that New Dealers would tie the bill up for good in the Judiciary Committee he began operations in another direction. The big relief bill passed the House with stringent provisions against political activity, but these cover only relief workers, and apply only for the one year life of the relief bill, the 1939-1940 fiscal year.

Senator Hatch accordingly presented to the Senate an amendment of his own to the relief bill which would broaden the anti-politics paragraph to apply to all Federal officials under the top rank, and to make the provision permanent.

Italo-Bulgarian Cultural Pact Solidifies Influence of Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 23—Signature of a cultural pact between Bulgaria and Italy, coupled with the fact negotiations for a new trade treaty between the same two countries are now under way, is regarded here as sign that the Axis States are determined to do their utmost to consolidate their influence among States still outside the British "anti-aggression" orbit.

While Berlin has been partly wooing, partly cajoling, Yugoslavia, Italy has been quietly carrying on nonpolitical conversations with Bulgaria—Bulgaria and Yugoslavia being the two States which in combination with Hungary would make a strong political combination for the help of the Axis if it could be brought about, which, however, most observers here are inclined to doubt.

Italo-Bulgarian relations have long been cordial, and the attitude of Bulgarians toward Italians in recent months is stated by impartial observers to have been in marked contrast to the Bulgarian attitude toward the Germans.

Concerned by Aggression

The Bulgarians are greatly concerned by German aggression, but they are not yet able to subordinate their revisionist aspirations to this feeling. They want both the recovery of lost territories and the preservation of peace, which is a difficult combination.

In 1913 Rumania took from Bulgaria the area of Dobruja. The territory contained few Rumanians, possessed no indispensable sources of wealth, was without much strategic importance, and through it ran no line of traffic. Rumania simply found Bulgaria in a helpless situation and took Dobruja.

This is only one of Bulgaria's claims. It also lost what is claimed to be pure Bulgarian territory to Yugoslavia and a vital port to Greece. Thus nationalism and the demand for revision of the Treaty of Neuilly have been growing.

Gains for Other Countries

Bulgaria's attitude is based on the fact that during the past six months there has geen a radical revision of the European map. Germany received satisfaction; Poland was given more territory; and Hungary was favored with an entirely new northern border. Of the European states, demanding the restoration of lost lands and people, only Bulgaria received no satisfaction.

It was largely to prevent any such recovery of lost territory by Bulgaria that the Balkan League was formed five years ago. Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, all Bulgaria's neighbors, formed a political and military alliance against Bulgaria. It was an international syndicate to keep Bulgaria from recovering lost lands. They hoped Bulgaria would submit, give up its claims as hopeless, and join the League that had been formed against it.

Bulgaria did not do this, but it did become much less aggressive and stopped most iridentist agitation. It also sought to establish good relations with its neighbors and succeeded in becoming friendly with Yugoslavia. In general, Balkan co-operation increased, a more friendly sentiment appeared than had existed for years, and last summer Bulgaria signed nonaggression agreements with all its neighbors, while they recognized Bulgaria's right to rearm. This was before the Munich Conference and represented a high point of Balkan tranquillity.

Nationalism Is Growing

But since then there has been somewhat of a change in Bulgaria's policies. This does not mean that the Sofia Government has become aggressive, but it has permitted Bulgarian public opinion openly to demand the return of Southern Dobrudja. Nationalism in Bulgaria is plainly growing. Hopes in Bulgaria, also, have been rising.

But the problem is how and by whom are Bulgaria's demands to be satisfied. Bulgarian statesmen are not too sanguine about the generosity of the Axis. But Bulgaria remains acutely conscious of its heavy trade relations with Germany which practically dominate the external economy of that Balkan country.

There is a sympathy, too, at the southern end of the Axis which is somewhat different from the feeling between Sofia and Berlin. Unlike Germany whose wartime contacts with Bulgaria are not remembered favorably Italy has dynastic ties with the Bulgarian royal house, and in the last few years has been actively establishing new schools and other forms of cultural contact in various parts of the country. The cultural treaty signed recently covers such things as the exchange of students and facilities for buying books.

Meanwhile trade negotiations are under way, intended to extend the clearing agreement as well as to increase the exchange of Bulgarian produce, especially tobacco, wheat, grapes, and fruit, for Italian manufactured goods.

Franco-Turkish Pact Provides Mutual Aid Against Aggression

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—Following is the text of the French-Turkish mutual assistance pact signed here yesterday:

1.—The French Government and the Turkish Government have entered into close conversation and the discussions in which they have engaged and which are still in progress have disclosed their habitual identity of views.

2.—It is agreed that the two States will conclude a definite accord of long duration carrying reciprocal engagements in the interests of their national security.

3.—While awaiting the conclusion of the definite accord the French and Turkish Governments declare that, in case of an act of aggression which might lead to a war in the Mediterranean region, they would be ready to co-operate effectively and to give each other mutually all the aid and assistance in their power.

4.—This declaration, as well as the accord in the future, is not directed against any country but has for a purpose to assure to France and Turkey reciprocal aid and assistance in the case where they would consider it necessary.

5.—It is recognized by the two Governments that certain conditions, including the more precise definition of the diverse conditions in which might be unleashed the act of reciprocal engagements, will demand more profound examination before the definite accord can be concluded. This examination is actually in progress.

6.—The Governments recognize that it is also necessary to assure the establishment of security in the Balkans and are in consultation to attain this goal as rapidly as possible.

7.—It is understood that the propositions announced above do not hinder either one or the other Governments to conclude, in the general interests of consolidation of peace, accords with other countries.

Memorandum on Manchukuo

Japan Moving Heavy Industries to Manchukuo to Offset War Strength of Soviet Union—Soil Tilled With Rifles at Hand

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

In the general staff offices in Tokyo and in the red-brick headquarters of the Kwantung Army in Hsinking, the Capital of Manchukuo, Japanese military "brain trusters" are placing finishing touches upon plans for the conversion of Manchuria into one of the world's most powerful war bases within the next two years.

The first move in this ambitious undertaking was made in mid-May, when the vast and underpopulated provinces bordering on Russia were split into seven smaller administrative units, each headed by a Japanese.

The puppet empire has been, and still remains, a vast experiment in national socialism, mapped out and directed by military experts from the Kwantung Army headquarters.

In its initial stages, the experiment was vigorously opposed by Japan's super-trusts, which could not allow military interference with the disposition of their investments and the size of their dividends. The Army, however, gained its ends when it brought Yoshisuke Aikawa, an enterprising war millionaire, to develop Manchuria's war industries, and compelled Yosuke Matsuoka, the independent Oregon-educated president of the South Manchuria Railway system, to give up his post to a figurehead.

Today, the capitalists grumble a little when they receive orders from the Army to expand their plants beyond the profitable point, but obey. Thus, enormous automobile works, with an annual output of 30,000 cars (which will compete with the American-made product), are about to start work, while millions of yen are being poured into the Tungpientao area, hailed as Manchuria's Gary.

* * *

The ever-present conflict between the interests of the producers in Japan proper and in Manchuria also continues, with the Kwantung Army making no concessions to the munitions makers of Kobe and Nagoya, and receiving no quarter from Japan.

Recently Tokyo decided to increase exports of Manchurian coal to Nippon's hungry heavy industries. The Kwantung Army, however, needed coal for its own industrial projects in Manchuria. Consequently, to use the diplomatic wording of a semi-official statement, "it is feared that it will be difficult to increase the supply of coal from 'Manchukuo' to Japan."

An important feature of the plan will be the intensification of the current drive to transplant rural Japan on Manchurian soil. Many thousands of young Japanese already have been shipped to the continent this year, after a course of intensive military and agricultural training. Like the Cossacks of Czarist Russia, these youths will be expected to till their fields, with their rifles stacked within an arm's length. Real Russian Cossacks, whose enmity toward the Soviets is being carefully nurtured by Japanese agents, are already guarding the Three River region, in the west. The young Nipponese settlers will be sent north and northeast, where a day without a border clash is a newsworthy event.

* * *

The new Japanese plan is a belated imitation of the scheme put into effect by the Soviets some six years ago. As far back as 1933, Moscow realized that it would be far easier to defend Siberia, if the latter were an industrial center instead of an uninhabited tundra. Consequently, gold and man power were poured into Siberia in an ever-increasing stream. Today, the Soviet Far East boasts of powerful military and mining industries, of numerous new towns, and of a net of strategically important motorroads and railways.

Simultaneously with the development of the borderland, the Japanese Kwantung Army, which garrisons Manchuria, is pushing forward an ambitious five-year plan of industrial expansion.

The acute economic crisis engendered by the invasion of China favors the Kwantung Army's plans. The heavy industries of Japan proper cannot satisfy the combined demand for munitions and machinery for China and Manchuria. A considerable, possibly a major, part of the Kwantung Army's orders must of necessity be filled in Manchuria.

* * *

Moreover, the Japanese peace industries hit by the Sino-Japanese war, view with favor the Kwantung Army's invitation to migrate to the puppet state. The great westward migration of Nippon's industries has already begun. Textile mills, paper factories, and power plants have already been moved bodily to the continent. The last reported instance was the imminent transfer of the huge Sumida power station of Tokyo to the gold and coal-mining country at Hunchun, near the Soviet border.

The Kwantung Army ceased to take an active interest in the China war as soon as the hostilities extended beyond Tientsin and Peiping. To the "brain trusters" in Changchun, the China war is a major blunder, which should be corrected as soon as possible, before it affects Japan's capacity for fighting Russia. The Kwantung Army played an important role in the Japanese drive into Inner Mongolia, but this thrust has been a part of the Kwantung Army's strategical plan for the severance of Siberia from European Russia.

Thus, while Japan fights China, the Kwantung Army prepares for another, and bigger war. How soon this war will break out no one can predict, but the commencement of hostilities, will find the Kwantung Army operating from a powerful and well-industrialized Manchurian base.

M. J. G.

France Provides Camera Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A camera contest, open to Americans and having as its subject French scenes, is now being conducted by the French Governor, Henry d'Ornano, Director of the French Government Tourist Bureau in the United States here, anounced June 24.

The contest, which opened June 15 and will end on Dec. 31, offers $200 for first prize, $75 for second, $50 for third and 10 prizes of $10 each. The subjects include whatever an American traveler in France finds interesting. Particular interest will be paid to pictures of human interest and to those of typical French country, village or city scenes.

The jury will be anounced later, and selections will be made for an exhibition to be shown at the annual Photography Salon in Paris next year.

News and entry blanks for the contest are obtainable at the French Government Tourist Bureau or through camera clubs and travel agents.

'King' and 'Queen' Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—The "Royal Kingdom of Cotton," with this little city of spindles as it capital, has a new "Royal Family," a "King Cotton" and an attractive "Queen Cotton," crowned by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and applauded by several thousand subjects at this City's annual Cotton Festival.

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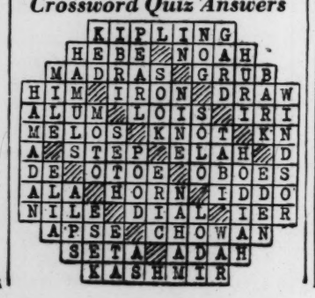

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Tenth Annual Hopi Exhibit Is Soon to Open in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona — This July will be the Tenth Annual Hopi Craftsman at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, when Hopi Indians bring their baskets, pottery and blankets from their mesa homes in the Painted Desert ot the Museum, to show visitors their distinctive arts and crafts as well as to demonstrate the processes for such. Those in charge of the Celebration feel much encouraged by the progress made and deem this year an important milestone in the Museum's work for the Hopi Indians.

Today the Hopi Craftsman, which comes the first week of July, is an established fact, an impressive annual event in the southwest, as well as a part of the yearly calendar for the Hopis themselves, and it literally counts hundreds of friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific who look forward eagerly to this exhibition.

Hopi Craftsman originated 10 years ago as a living ethnological problem and has been carried on under the supervision of the Museum. It represents an intensive effort to maintain, improve and create a market for the arts and crafts of a single Indian people, whose techniques have remained practically unchanged since first observed by the Spaniards in 1540. Archaeological evidence has proved their crafts a living link with the prehistoric past, so that their problem is interesting.

First Timid Efforts

Mary-Russell F. Colton, curator of Arts and Ethnology at the Museum told of their first timid efforts in behalf of the Hopis. In the Hopi Indian country are three great mesas, sticking up like islands from the rest of the country. On the mesas lie nine Hopi villages. The rest of the country spreads away for a hundred miles in tones of purple and gold. The skyline is fringed with buttes,flat-topped mesas and the pointed peaks of the San Francisco mountains, a country to inspire artists, and the Hopis are artists.

In that desert soil a truly indigenous American art took root and blossomed hundreds of years ago. Aloof on their high mesas, the Hopi Indians have continued to this day to make beautiful textiles, exquisite pottery and coiled baskets and plaques, such as are found nowhere else.

In order to encourage these ancient arts and keep them from deteriorating the Museum of Northern Arizona decided upon an Annual Exhibition of Indian Arts. Whereupon the Director and the Curator of Arts with their two Hopi Assistants, Edmund Nequatwa, interpreter and J. Kewanytowa, set out to sell the idea to the aboriginal mind. An idea planted on Hopi soil must be given ample time to germinate, so to quote Mrs. Colton: "We planned only to scatter the seed on our first visit to the villages. Into our motor was packed food and equipment for a week, and we started across the hundred and fifty miles of the Painted Desert to the Mesa homes of the Hopis.

At the Hopi Village of Shungopovi, Edmund, the interpreter, explained the reason for this visit to groups gathered in doorways of stone houses or sitting on banquettes about the plaza. Then there happened in the Chief of the Moencipi, a good friend of the Museum, who harangued these Pueblos for almost an hour on the advantages of an exhibition of "Hopi tamala," Hopi Art.

Motored Around

So while the peach and apricot trees were showing signs of life and the thoughts of the Indians were on growing things, they motored from pueblo to pueblo, spreading information about the coming Exhibition. At Hotevilla a Comanche dance interfered and in another pueblo, a Katchina dance made an exhibition of Indian art a minor affair.

In the plaza of the neat little village of Bakai, Edmund selected a pale, blue door in a pink house and knocked. Within a young couple were listening to an old man who was telling them about a trip he once made to New Zealand and after the guests had been given some peanuts, he kept right on with his narrative.

Mrs. Colton naïvely related that it isn't the sandstorms, nor the cold and heat that make such an expedition uncomfortable but the hospitality of the women that is the most trying ordeal. Nearly every Pueblo housekeeper spreads a bright colored yard of oil cloth on the clay floor for her guests and on it places a bowl of Hopi hominy and mutton stew. There is always in evidence a tray of piki, thin blue sheets of bread that look like tissue paper and taste like unseasoned cornflakes. Fingers were made before forks so all delve into the mutton stew hunting for tidbits and after Edmund has told his story they go to another house where there is more mutton stew with the possible addition of such delicacy as crisp kerkey.

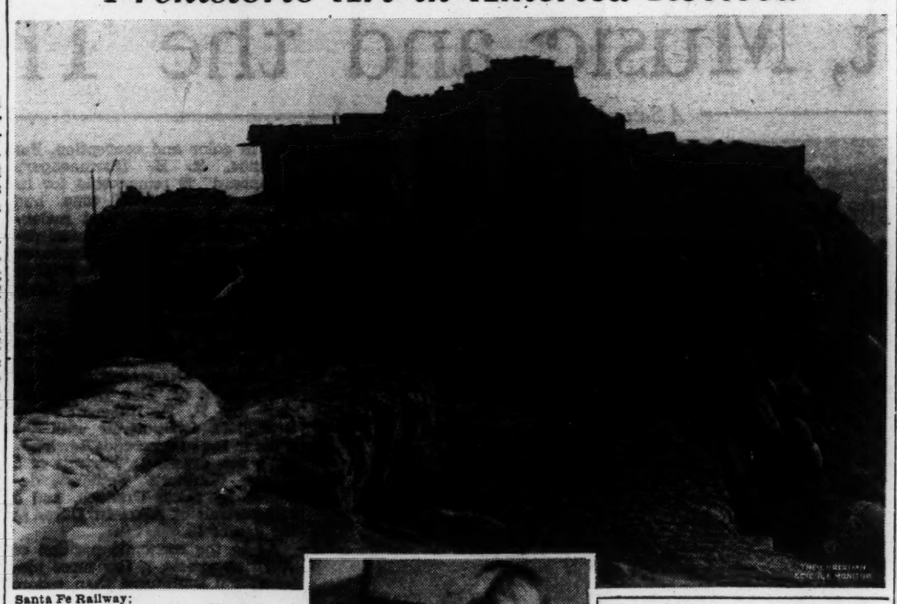
Brought Results

After that first visit had awakened the Hopi's interest in their art a second journey was made the end of June which brought results. For example the Chief of Shipaulovi wanted his town represented and himself made a house-to-house canvas and was rewarded by seeing his townsmen receive many prizes for their excellent craftsmanship. Seven barrels of pottery were packed at First Mesa, barrels of baskets at Second and Third, boxes of textiles at all three, so that two truckloads of material came across the desert to the Museum Hall at Flagstaff for that first Hopi Craftsman. The goods were sorted into classes, judged, and then reclassified by villages so that each pueblo had its own exhibit. After the Exhibition came another visit to return unsold goods and award prizes and distribute money for material sold.

And added Mrs. Colton: "The delight of the people on receiving this money was childish but genuine. Take Shungopovi where we arrived at dusk. Word had reached the people that the Museum party had come. Among those who trooped down from the mesa was a stout, elderly woman. Upon receiving her sales money she drew a deep breath of satisfaction and wonder, then said: 'We are very grateful that you have done this thing for us. It has come at the right time; there was no flour in the house, and now there will be plenty.'

"We could scarcely get away for everyone wished to shake hands. It was like a presidential reception. As we drove away we could almost hear the voice of Edmund, as he sold the idea of the Exhibition to Hopiland—'Hopi tamlo, visala, quaywa, si-iva — Hopi work, blankets, belts, jars—' "

Prehistoric Art in America Revived



Santa Fe Railway;
Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff

Mesa Pueblo of Walpi
From which Hopis journey to Flagstaff, Arizona, for annual Hopi Craftsman.

'Grandmother Poli'
Who demonstrates pottery molding at the annual Hopi Craftsman.

Elected School Boards Advised To Chicagoans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Of course American public schools should make the training of alert, independent citizens one of their main purposes, but what's to be done when the political powers that be don't want the schools to train a new generation of intelligent critics of government? This question, raised at a meeting of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers here, led Dr. W. G. Carr, of the National Education Association's Educational Policies Commission, to advocate elected school boards.

Dr. Carr came here to present before a special meeting of the Illinois Congress the blueprints for American educational policy which the Commission, of which he is executive secretary, has drawn up. The proposals for making education more vital met with general approval.

But one member of the audience asked a question which took the whole program out of the realm of theory into the more difficult zone of practice.

A Chicago Problem

"It's dangerous to teach the real, practical problems of American government here, and almost impossible to get texts for the teaching of this subject," said a Chicago educator in the audience. "What are we going to do about that?"

Dr. Carr disposed of the latter part of the question briefly. Once there is a demand for material on the "dangerous" subject, it will be provided, he said. As for the other part of the question—how teachers may gain the freedom to teach the facts about government when they cause criticism of entrenched interests, political or economic—Dr. Carr had two remedies to propose.

1. Let the teacher who undertakes to touch on these subjects take care to demonstrate to his students the impartiality of the material he is using.
2. Free the schools from political domination.

Cheers greeted this recommendation. Dr. Carr smiled.

"Political domination must be a hot subject here," he said.

The audience confirmed his surmise.

Breaking Politics Grip

Dr. Carr went on to underscore the need for loosening the schools from any hold the political machine might have upon them.

"One function of our schools is to teach children to be intelligently critical of our social institutions," he said. "Probably the first prerequisite to getting the schools to deal with questions of broad social importance is to get a school board that is not itself subservient to any other political unit.

"To free the schools from political control, the American people made a social invention—the school board elected by the people and responsible only to the people.'

Qualities Listed

Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, added some qualifications for board members.

"A board of education in a great city cannot promote the purposes of education unless its members are educated in the schools of that city," said Mrs. Hefferan. "They must have a deep interest in the school child and a sympathetic attitude to the teachers."

Although the P. T. A.'s here have frequently been critical of the Chicago school system, time on the program was given to hearing some of its current accomplishments. Efforts to make the schools more democratic by adapting the curriculum to needs of individual children were reported by Dr. Grace S. Munson, head of the child study department of the schools.

Three years ago, said Dr. Munson, an adjustment service was started to modify the uniform curriculum in the individual classroom. Now all of the 337 elementary schools and 37 high schools have adjustment teachers. Their task is to study each child, but particularly those having difficulties, and advise the classroom teachers as to means for fitting the curriculum to the child's abilities.

Citizens Adjourn Problem Meeting, Rated a Success

ESTES PARK, Colo, June 24 (AP)—A five-day conference at which representatives of business, labor, and all shades of political thought exchanged views, often in across-the-table arguments, was rated a success today by its sponsors.

Harold S. Sloan, Director of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation that co-operated with Denver University in organizing the Citizens Conference on Government Management, said it proved "citizens under auspices that are intellectually honest will come to learn, to discuss, and to teach problems in government."

Los Angeles Course

Dean Emery Olson of the School of Government at the University of California said he planned a similar conference next winter at Los Angeles.

To determine the nature of next year's Colorado conference, Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan, Director of the Foundation-sponsored School of Government Management at Denver University, will distribute questionnaires to persons who attended the meeting here.

A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers and a Middlewestern Congressman who has backed many New Deal policies debated Government's role in economic recovery at the final session of the conference.

"We're not going to balance the Nation's budget and you're not going to balance it," Representative T. V. Smith (D) of Illinois, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, declared. "The budget will be balanced when you let the national income rise to the point to do it."

His opponent, James A. Emery of Washington, general counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, struck out in a prepared address at "present and threatening forms of Government competition with private industry," Among "serious obstructions to recovery," Mr. Emery listed "spending, taxing, and employment policies."

Contributory Pensions

Contributory old age insurance, already established by Federal law, must be the ultimate solution to America's old age pension problem, a member of the Social Security Board and a pioneer in the private pension field agreed at a prior session.

"Flat pensions have little relation to social security," George E. Bigge, one of the three persons who administer the Government's social security program, said.

"Unless we can establish the contributory principle, so that if benefits are increased, contributions by the prospective beneficiaries will likewise increase, we have no protection against demands of various pension groups," he added.

M. B. Folsom, Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Co., and a member of the National Advisory Council on Social Security, asserted non-contributory pension systems now in operation would have, over the years, a bad psychological effect.

"A much sounder approach is through the contributory old age insurance plan.

"It encourages and does not discourage individual incentive."

Both speakers held the contributory old age insurance program, financed by payroll taxes upon employers and workers alike, would help solve one of industry's major problems—the elderly employee.

Engineers Praise 'Dream Highway' In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 24—The Pennsylvania Turnpike, or "Dream Highway," as it has been called, now under construction between the State Capitol here and Pittsburgh, is today being characterized by engineers as one of the greatest single highway projects ever attempted in the United States.

Jobs for more than 3,500 workers have been provided by the 15 contractors and since work started on the 160-mile road project last November, more than 825,000 man-hours of employment have been given and workers have been paid wages ranging from 52½ cents an hour for unskilled labor to $1.40 for highly skilled workers, with an average rate of near 75 cents an hour.

Pay rolls for construction since the project was started total about $615,200 and contractors employing these men have been paid more than $1,685,000. Thirty-two contracts, covering 115.5 miles of roadway and involving $24,066,963.40, have been awarded by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

A four-lane divided highway will stretch a distance of 160 miles, with eight tunnels carrying the road through the mountains, instead of over them, as on existing highways. Traffic moving in opposite directions will be separated the entire distance by not less than a 10-foot parkway. All cities and towns along the route will be by-passed and there will be no intersecting crossroads or railroad grade crossings or stop traffic lights to hold up automobiles and motortrucks. The maximum ascending grade will be only 3 per cent a mile and the curves will be long and within a radius of about 1,000 feet. The turnpike is being constructed over a 200-foot right-of-way graded 78 feet wide in the open and reduced to 28 feet in the eight tunnels.

The Turnpike Commission recently named a traffic engineer, Robert S. Holmes of Birmingham, Ala., trained at Yale University, to assist in developing a system of traffic control for the superhighway, and the traffic system has already been started and plans are being formulated to handle traffic by a trained corps of Commission-appointed police. Every safety precaution known is being built into the highway.

The police to be named by the Commission will patrol the turnpike from one end to the other and will have full power to enforce rules and laws of the road.

Towing trucks are to be stationed at both entrances to the tunnels, and the police will use them to transport disabled, stalled, or damaged cars from the tunnels to avert traffic jams. A telephone system between tunnels will be inaugurated to keep the police informed of any wrecks or danger.

It is expected that the highway will be ready for use by May, 1940.

Committee Is Named For Telegraph Probe

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee named Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama today as chairman of a subcommittee to investigate the telegraph industry. Other members of the committee will be Senators Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, Charles W. Tobey (D) of New Hampshire, and Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine.

The comimttee was given a $5,000 appropriation by the Senate to look into the "precarious financial and economic state" of the telegraph industry, with instructions to investigate reports that telegraph companies "are possibly contemplating a merger or consolidation which would result in the creation of a monopoly detrimental to the public, the industry, and labor."

Both Sides Set for New Fight on N. Y. Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24—Lines are drawn today for what looks like a fight to the finish between the executive and legislative branches of the New York State Government over budgetary appropriations. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman insisted the extraordinary session of the Legislature, convened yesterday, take up the 1939-40 fiscal program where it was during the regular session on Jan. 30, last, when he submitted his original budget. The Republican majority determined to carry through the cuts it made in the Lehman departmental cost sheets.

"If I have any influence at all, every piece of economy we have heretofore enacted will be re-enacted, this time in a constitutional way," State Senator Joe R. Hanley, Majority Leader of the Upper House, declared.

The "constitutional way" means the Republican scheme for lump-sum appropriations, outlawed by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest tribunal, has been abandoned and that such cuts as are made will be in the form of line-item deletions.

School Pressure Felt

Indications were that State aid to public schools, cut by about $9,000,000, of which $5,300,000 would have gone to New York City, will be restored under pressure from the Board of Education and teacher and parent groups there and that if Mr. Hanley's economy pledge is carried out, reductions to compensate for this restoration will have to be made in appropriations alloted to various departments of the State Government.

Governor Lehman's original line-item budget called for appropriations totaling $415,000,000, but when the Republican majority got through with it, cuts to the amount of about $31,000,000 had been made and lump-sum grants were substituted for the Governor's line-items. This procedure was declared unconstitutional.

While the Court of Appeals decision did not concern the cut made in State aid to education, this reduction resulted in the greatest hue and cry that has arison over Republican legislative action, and the Governor referred specifically to this cut in his message to the extraordinary session and called on lawmakers to "reconsider carefully the effect of this reduction."

Delegations Organize

"It is asserted by education officials that your reduction will seriously injure the public school system," he said. "We have a fine public school system, and I believe it is important that standards be not lowered and its valuable services be not impaired."

Strong delegations representing the school system, the teaching body, and parent groups are being organized in New York City to come to Albany next week to press for restoration of the cut made in State aid to education.

The most unusual incident in the whole history of legislative procedure here developed over submission of the Governor's message to the extraordinary session. The Legislature was called by the Governor to meet in special session at 2 p. m., June 23, but at that hour there was no quorum in either Senate or Assembly, and on the demand of State Senator C. Tracey Stagg (R) of Ithaca, a recess was declared in both Houses until 8 p. m., and the sergeant-at-arms was sent to round up members and bring them in.

Message Broadcast

Meanwhile the Governor's message had been handed to the press and was printed brodcast throughout the State in late afternoon newspapers before it was read officially to the joint session.

During the recess, a conference between the Governor and the legislative leaders was held, at which Republicans agreed to make all cuts in the departmental budget "in accordance with line-items." Unofficially, however, they would not agree to go any further than this.

The Governor agreed to turn over to them, without approving any of the reductions they might make, material in the hands of departmental heads and the Budget Director.

The Governor in his message stressed the "serious errors" the Republican majority had made in their handling of his executive budget and called on them to "act speedily" now "because of the imminence of the fiscal year," which begins July 1.

Six-Point Program

He then placed before the lawmakers a six-point program as follows:

1. Action on an appropriation bill containing provisions of the general bill the Court of Appeals held the regular session had acted upon in violation of the State Constitution. "In this manner, by a simple, comprehensive measure, the appropriation amounts and schedule will be restored," he said.
2. Re-enactment of 31 separate appropriation bills signed by the Governor and which must now be re-enacted. Included in this is the cigarette tax.
3. Elimination from the budget of "the general provisions" giving discretion to the Budget Director and placing these general provisions in the State finance law. In arguments before the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals both sides admitted this had been illegally included in budgets ever since 1932.
4. Return to the regular budget of $2,000,000 for the administration of relief which Republicans had placed in the relief appropriation.
5. Reconsideration of the effect of the cut made in State aid for public education and consideration of more funds for the highways.
6. In case appropriations are made in excess of the amount of revenue received during the fiscal year 1939-'40, the Legislature may consider enactment of any tax measure to produce revenue directed to and solely for the State Government. In this eventuality, the Governor refers lawmakers to the revenue program recommended in the executive budget of Jan. 30 last.

Consideration Urged

He urged "immediate consideration" of these problems.

Nearly six hours had elapsed between the time Walter T. Brown, Secretary to the Governor, delivered the message to the Legislature and the time it was read.

The reading was followed by animated addresses "for the record." In the Lower House, Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, Republican fiscal expert, stressed the increase in the cost of state government and tax levies imposed under the Lehman Administration. Republicans, he declared, must not let the question of how the cuts should be made obscure the real burden imposed on the State by the Lehman spending program. The people, he said, "must be vigilant" against executive encroachments on legislative authority.

This was seen as the keynote of proceedings that will begin when the Legislature reconvenes June 26 to begin the work of cutting appropriations from the line-item executive budget and acting on State aid for education in the face of the high pressure groups.

Restoration of Cut

Assemblyman Irwin Steingut (D) of Brooklyn, is sponsoring a bill for restoration of the cut in State aid for education and calling for an additional appropriation of $9,797,025 for support of the common school system and repeal of the bill passed at the regular session which provides for suspension of the Friedsam formula for the apportionment of State aid to various localities.

Indications were the Republican whip would not be able to keep all Senators and Assemblymen from New York City in line to continue the cuts made in State aid for the public schools. Several of these representatives said they had gone over to restoration of the reduction and would vote to put the money back in the budget when the matter came up for action.

Wins Scholarship In Architecture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1939 Paris Prize in Architecture, carrying with it a $3,600 scholarship entitling the winner to study two and a half years abroad, has been awarded to George A. Downs, of Reading, Pa., it was announced June 24. F. Kirk Helm, of Syracuse, N. Y., was alternate winner in the thirty-second annual Paris Prize competition sponsored by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architecture.

Mr. Downs, who won over 300 other contestants, will be presented to the French Government by the United States Embassy and is qualified to enter the senior class of the Eccole des Beaux-Arts in France. During the first 18 months of the scholarship the winner is limited to study in France, but has the privilege of taking short trips. During the remaining months he is allowed to travel extensively throughout Europe.

A Meat Animal For Every U. S. Person

CHICAGO (AP)—There's a cow, sheep or pig for each and every man, woman and child in the United States, R. C. Pollock, General Manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, reported at the organization's annual meeting June 22.

He said there were approximately 133,000,000 meat animals on American farms, including 30,955,000 beef cattle, 49,011,000 hogs and 53,762,000 sheep and lambs.

He figured 275,000 cattle, hogs and sheep were converted into roasts, steaks, chops and stews every day.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Florence Festival

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

For several years Italian musical life has been characterized by the regular organization of various presentations, each of which—coordinated as they are by the vigilance of the Ministry of Popular Culture and the General Governing Board of the Theater—meets a different need and consequently shows entirely dissimilar characteristics. Thus Venice organizes every September a festival which is especially devoted to contemporary Italian and foreign music. For the end of the same month this year, Perugia is organizing the fifteenth festival dedicated solely to religious music, called "Sagra musicale dell'Umbria."

But without question the most important of all the presentations is the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino," which takes place each year in Florence between the end of April and the first part of June. This presentation is distinguished from all the others in this country by the fact that it includes classical as well as contemporary music, profane or religious, dramatic, symphonic, or chamber music. The essential aim of the "Maggio" is to make known either unpublished contemporary works of particular merit or great masterpieces of the past, always with an exceptional production from the musical point of view as well as the staging. One must say that since its relatively recent founding the "Maggio" has commanded the admiration of the entire world by the beauty and finish of its performances.

* * *

The fifth "Maggio" was ushered in on the evening of April 27. The program was worked out with exceeding care by the young director of the Teatro Comunale, Mario Labroca, who has presided for three years with so much success over the destinies of Florentine music. The list of presentations which this six-weeks season has brought us included a goodly number of productions and performances destined to remain for a long time in the memory of each of us, and some of them might even be called unforgettable.

The opening performance provided a magnificent "Trovatore," the principal singers of which were Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, Maria Caniglia, Ebe Stignani, Armando Borgioli, and Tancredi Pasero. In adding to these names that of the conductor, Vittorio Gui, it will be superfluous to comment further on the quality of the spectacle, which achieved a great success.

* * *

Two evenings later the drama by Vito Frazzi, "Re Lear," was staged. The book was taken by Giovanni Papini from Shakespeare's tragedy. The première of this work was attended with a great deal of curiosity, because "Re Lear" dates from 1928, and from that time to this no theater accepted the responsibility of producing this opera. But the success with which "Re Lear" has met in its first contact with the public ought amply to compensate Frazzi for past bitterness and make him forget the hostility he met in the other great opera houses of the peninsula.

"Re Lear" is a work of great nobility, and of very powerful and intense dramatic character. Even if one might have some reservations respecting the type of drama to which the composer has thought he should adhere, a drama based on perpetual declamation, which today seems a little outmoded, it is nevertheless evident that this opera is truly a work of art of a very high order, in which pages of genuine beauty abound, and that the entire score is that of a composer who is master of all the secrets of his art.

"Re Lear" also had the benefits of a magnificent interpretation, conducted in a masterly manner by Vittorio Gui, with choral participation of the first rank, such as Andrea Morosini has accustomed us to expect from him.

On May 5, a feast awaited us at the theater of La Pergola: an evening devoted to the little opera by Maurice Ravel, "L'enfant et les Sortilèges," and to the extraordinary "comedia harmonica" by Orazio Vecchi, called "L'Amfiparnaso," dating from 1593. Without hesitation, this evening can be called among the "unforgettables." The masterpiece by Ravel appeared in all its magic, bedight with all its incomparable dreamlike, slyly humorous grace. And the "comedia" by Vecchi, marvelously realized by Stage Manager Venturini, with delightful scenery by Gino Severini, and sung with unbelievable virtuosity by the Morosini chorus, seemed to us fresher, more of the present day than ever. The success of that evening was complete. One must also recall the resplendent art with which the conductor, Fernando Previtali, directed the Ravel item, contributing a large part to the success of this remarkable performance.

On May 6 and 7, the orchestra and the choruses of the Augusteo, Rome, conducted by Bernardino Molinari, offered the people of Florence two splendid concerts, the first devoted to the magnificent "Psaume IX" by Goffredo Petrassi (one of the most beautiful works of present-day European music) and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The second program included the cantata "Alkestis" by the young Giovanni Salviucci (who passed on so prematurely two years ago) and the "Risurrezione di Cristo" by Perosi. Needless to say the two concerts sustained the reputation of this institution in Rome and enjoyed the greatest possible success.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

'Hungarian Rhapsody'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

We have just been visited by a company of singers, dancers, and players from Budapest, who brought with them an entertainment based largely on Magyar folklore and music, entitled "Hungarian Rhapsody." Its form followed that evolved by the old "Chauve Souris," being a miscellany, grave and gay, of music, song, dance, mime, and stage pictures.

Obviously such a wide range of medium and ensemble offers big opportunities, opportunities, by the way, which the makers of revue have been quick to exploit on their own, more popular, level. At the Casino in Paris and in Cochran revues in London the stage and its décor have often, like the best modern ballet, put to shame the scenic crudities of some of our big opera houses, where any appeal to the eye is almost officially banned and the settings, costumes, and lighting forcibly intimate that the audience's business is not to look but to listen. The weakness of the revue ensemble, like that of the "Chauve Souris," almost invariably lies in the music—to say nothing of its performance.

* * *

The ensemble of Bela Paulini's Hungarian company rests on the firm foundation of the musical score, and it was a pleasant surprise to find their program headed by no less than 11 composers, "pupils of Kodály, Bartók and Dohnányi," names that guaranteed the exceptionally high technical standard of much that followed, admirably conducted by Bela Endre.

Equally interesting were the décor and costumes, and had London not been long familiar with the gorgeous color and daring stage designs of the Russian Ballet, these might have caused something of a sensation. As it was, the freshness of approach and treatment, spiced by a smack of the exotic, aroused one's curiosity about the stage of the Royal Hungarian Opera House, Budapest, to which the dancers and probably the excellent singers—the program was ambiguous here—are attached. Although no individual performance would be described as remarkable, the ensemble of both the numbers themselves and their presentation reached an aesthetic level rare enough in a London theater.

* * *

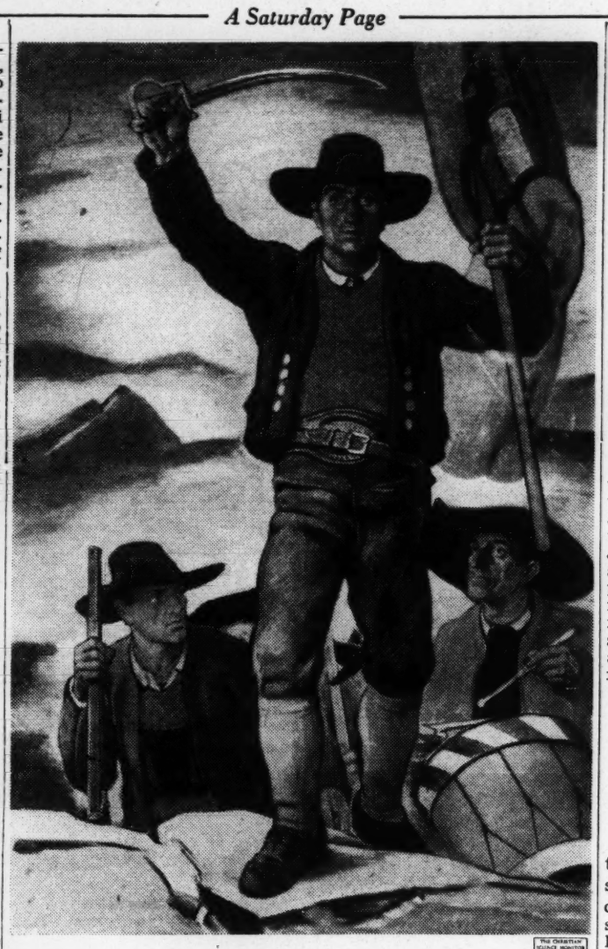
Folk—or peasant—art, torn from its natural background, is too often served up like a salad without any dressing. Many of us have witnessed, for example, belled and beribboned university professors with their wives and aunts decorously participating in the solemnities of the Morris dance, not on the open village green, but under the arc lights of the oratorio-haunted Royal Albert Hall—an elevating spectacle, even if the dancers' elevation is not very good.

The Hungarians served up their folk art with paprika. But the sophistication is not of "Ye Olde Tea House" variety. There is no touch of the pseudo, and the racy directness of peasant art is skilfully heightened in the same way that a folk tune is enhanced by the judicious application of a modern idiom, whatever the purists, who like their lettuce and tomatoes undressed, may say. The purist can, of course, retort with the story of the Paris boulevardier who once spent a day in the country and described how he had actually seen a raw bird sitting on a tree. But Bartók, the first authority on Hungarian folk tunes, believes that practically all European peasant music has arisen "under the influence of some kind of 'national' or 'popular' art music." Perhaps the peasant was originally no more responsible for the gorgeous national costumes we saw on the stage than for his folk tunes with their characteristic syncopated rhythms and extraordinarily rich variety of endings.

* * *

One of the most striking numbers was "Bethlehem," a Musical Mystery in three parts, with music by Francis Farkas and décor by C. P. Molvar, undoubtedly derived from the older nativity Mystery plays. It was stated that this form—still sung, danced and mimed in Hungarian villages—had been used for more than 500 years. Actually its genealogy is much longer. To the spectator who found the presence of dancing incongruous it may be pointed out that the carol was neither a folk production nor a song pure and simple. Although the world is probably derived from the Greek "chorós," "carole" was the name given by the Troubadours to "a dance in which the performers moved slowly in a circle, singing as they went." All authorities agree that the carol was originally a religious "ring dance." There is a carol of the fourth century which begins, "Quid est quod arctum circulum. . . ." It was strange to realize that we had before us on the Adelphia Theater stage one of those fragments of old mystery-traditions, collected and adapted for popular use by the Troubadours in the Middle Ages. The right atmosphere was caught and the whole thing beautifully done.

The listener would have been helped had the words been given (in English of course) of "Once upon a time there was a prince," and the "Aspis Viper," presumably versions of "Egyszer egy királyfi" and "Mënyecske, mënyecske," the last a particularly interesting example of folklore in which a "yellow snake" is transformed by true love into an "apple of gold." Here, as in some other numbers, the rather skittish descriptions given by a compère who seemed to have stepped straight from the vaudeville stage were scarcely adequate.



In Vienna Exhibition

"Austrian Fighters," by Fritz Zerritsch

Painters of the East March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

It would be surprising if, after Austria's inclusion in the totalitarian Third Reich, Austrian painters had been allowed free scope to follow their own inspiration. Austrian artists, however, by offering judicious but steady resistance to dictatorial policies have been able to hold their own sufficiently to retain the autonomy of two leading artists' associations, the "Künstlerhaus" and "Secession." And as regards the ban laid upon certain contemporary styles, "moderate modernism" has been conceded to the two associations.

Nevertheless, the season's outstanding exhibition of the "Künstlerhaus" had to be arranged in conformance with the recommendations of a liaison officer of the Reichskulturkammer. Accordingly the name prescribed, "Mountains and Men from the East March," necessitated the Austrian artists' working within certain strictly defined limits. These were to show Austria at work, to portray specific Austrian types, and to paint Austrian landscape. Well in line with approved propaganda methods, the exhibition was destined to tour Germany, to foster the rapprochement between Austrians and Germans and to demonstrate pictorially the rise of employment in Austria and the ensuing happiness of the people.

* * *

The subjects given for portrayal in the first section were intended to illustrate the beauty, joy and national importance of well-organized commercial work. A painting in this category had to afford a comprehensive and instructive survey of the activities connected with the particular industry. As, in the official conception, painting ranks as an auxiliary art to architecture, pictures are often gauged by their decorative value for buildings. Accordingly, frescos and tresco-like works were given preference, resulting in an assemblage of large canvases glorifying labor.

A representative example was Max Neuböck's "Salt," which showed the various processes from mining to the storing of this mineral. The casein colors used, warm, quiet shades, gave a fresco-like effect which did not distract attention from the figures and compositional values. Figures and action gave a sense of concentration and clear-cut consciousness, perhaps a little stiff on account of its symmetry and parallelism. The latter feature, it was whispered, was intended to please the supreme arbiter and thus facilitate purchase from public funds.

Among other works of this type Rudolf Böttger's "Wood," appealing in design and color, and R. H. Eisenmenger's "Goldmining," brilliantly drawn and well balanced, deserve mention.

* * *

No concessions to the "recommendations," except in subject matter, were made by Karl Ludwig Prinz and Fritz Zerritsch. The former's oil painting, "Erzberg in Eisenerz," Austria's most important iron ore mountain, relies for pictorial effect mainly upon contrasts of light and shadow; the mellow charm of clouds, haze, and the shrouded mystery of far-off peaks. Figures and plant, though carefully drawn, might equally well have been replaced by boulders or trees. Fritz Zerritsch's "Corn" is a moderately impressionistic agricultural scene, labor being represented by the ploughman and sower, working independently. With its deep, rich tones, vivid contrasts, and vigorous plasticity, it qualified for exhibition though not designed on the prescribed lines.

The same artist provided one of the attractions in the section devoted to "Austrian Men" with a canvas depicting an incident in the Tyrolese war against Napoleon. Although somewhat studied in attitude and subdued in color, the powerful design and spirited expression made this work a striking symbol of present trends.

In the section, "Austrian Landscapes," the visitor was at least provided with a sound lesson in geography. It was also a pleasure trip, for one was apt to overlook the mediocrity of many of the canvases on account of the beauty of the scenery. There was, too, a fair amount of excellent craftsmanship, of refined taste, and imagination in color and conception. For instance, R. H. Eisenmenger's "Shepherd" is remarkable for its gentle gradations of tone, and breathes a placid, sweet melancholy which calls for musical accompaniment. Wilhelm Dachauer offered in his "Barn" an original solution of an intriguing light-shadow problem.

A special show was held at the "Albertine" of "Portrait Drawings of Five Centuries." Among the important exhibits was a study for the portrait of "Don Diego Messias" by P. P. Rubens; Pieter Breughel's self-portrait with the critic in the background; Rowlandson's pen drawing, "Portrait of a Man;" "Luther's Father," designed by Lucas Cranach, and a self-portrait of Albrecht Dürer at the age of 13.

As to the economic position of Austrian artists, a few more pictures and sculptures than before the Anschluss may have been acquired for public buildings. On the other hand, the expulsion of Jewish collectors and dealers has so narrowed the market that no palpable improvement can be recorded. It has been necessary to revert to a former practice and secure hospitality for painters in alpine hotels and inns, in return for some of their artistic work.

Art at the Liége Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liége, Belgium

Water as a theme in the pictorial art of 400 years is shown in all its aspects at the International Art Exhibition at Liége Fair, with which Belgium is celebrating through the summer the opening of the new Liége-Antwerp Canal.

Paul Lambotte, Belgian art authority, has been chiefly responsible for organizing the exhibition, which is housed in pavilions admirably planned for viewing pictures. He has had the co-operation of many public galleries and private collectors in Europe and New York. Exhibits that rarely leave their permanent homes have been lent.

It is fascinating to see how variously artists have reacted through the centuries to water as a source of inspiration. In the history of European painting, marine art began in the Lowlands, and the democratic instinct which led painters to portray with fidelity and charm the comfortable domestic scenes of life in Flanders and the Netherlands exercised itself first in depicting the merchant fleets which brought the trade of the world to Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam.

They loved to paint the opal distances of the northern rivers at their junction with the sea, with domes and towers holding equal interest with crowded masts and sails and fluttering pennants in scenes of immense activity. One catches an irresistible recollection of the thriving commerce of the Old World in such pictures as William van de Welde's "A Fleet at Anchor." But soon the mercantile motive was to change for one of deep and abiding interest in the sea itself. Van de Welde and his followers had a convention of quaint little calligraphic curls to suggest dancing waves around the hulls of merchantmen. Jan van Goyen saw the drama of the ocean's moods and painted them in such a picture as "The Tempest" with a striking new realism.

* * *

Sympathy with the elemental grandeur and inexhaustible variety of the sea develops, with modern painting, into a great diversity of technical methods, and this exhibition presents them all, from the purely visual enchantments of impressionism and the pointillism of Signac to the solid, vigorous style in which the urgency and vitality of the ocean's depths seem to move through the canvas in a powerful bravura of paint.

Having space for many hundreds of pictures, the promoters of the exhibition have interpreted the water theme broadly, and pictures are shown in which it has only a slight incidental interest. One of the most notable of these is a sixteenth-century example of the religious picture, Lucas Gassel's "Baptism of Christ," a beautifully preserved painting from the Stuyck Collection in Antwerp. Another is the well-known "Stater in the Mouth of the Fish," by Jordaens, from the Amsterdam Rijksmuseum. A third is Rubens' "Retable des poissonniers," from the Notre Dame au-delà de la Dyle, Malines. A fourth, and technically one of the best paintings on view, is a domestic bath scene by the English nineteenth-century painter Alfred Stevens.

* * *

Of river paintings there is a considerable variety. The British Museum has lent a series of J. M. W. Turner's lovely little water-color sketches of the Meuse, the Paris Musée du Petit Palais lends Courbet's famous "Demoiselles des Bords de la Seine," and Jongkind and Cuyp are well represented in this category.

Pieter Breughel, that astonishing sixteenth-century surrealist who painted with a deeper satirical fantasy than modern surrealists, figures prominently in the exhibition. In paintings and engravings more or less general in character contributions by many old masters and modern artists appear. America has lent a number of paintings, among them a fine Guardi picture of Venice from the Seligmann Collection; but undoubtedly the best American contribution is the seventeenth-century Bruges tapestry from the French Collection, New York. Excellently preserved, it is very appropriate in subject, for it shows the opening of the Bruges-Ostend Canal.

L. B. P.

Stadium Concerts Opened

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Tricks of the weather have had their disturbing way with the summer season's early outdoor concerts, and the artist most persistently tricked has been the habitually imperturbable Josef Hofmann. That eminent pianist was selected to be the soloist of the second concert of the Essex County Symphony Society, Alexander Smallens conducting, at the City Schools Stadium, Newark, N. J., on the evening of June 13. But rain compelled postponement till the next evening. That meant a conflict with the inaugural concert of the new series of Stadium Concerts at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, so many New Yorkers who had planned to run over to Newark to hear Mr. Hofmann in Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto went to the Lewisohn Stadium instead.

However, for the unflinching New Yorkers there was balm in Gilead, since Mr. Hofmann was announced for the evening of June 19 as soloist in the same concerto at the Lewisohn Stadium. Came rain again, alas, and that tonal feast suffered postponement, too! Such, though, must be the hazards of concerts in the open on the Atlantic seaboard. In any event, the inaugural Stadium Concert passed off without misadventure, and the attendance, by far the largest of the young Stadium season at the present writing, was officially put at the very gratifying figure of 12,000.

* * *

This event opened the twenty-second season of Stadium Concerts, and for the fifth consecutive time the soloist was Albert Spalding. However, there was a conductor who had never taken part in these concerts before—strange as it may seem—Walter Damrosch! Still another conductor new to the Stadium had also been promised, Mayor La Guardia, no less, to lead "The Star-Spangled Banner," as he had done at the opening of the brief season of music at the World's Fair. But the Mayor limited himself to a short speech and Mr. Damrosch directed the national anthem. The symphonic program comprised Goldmark's overture, "In Springtime," the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, and Brahms' Second Symphony. Mr. Spalding played well, if not impeccably.

After the initiatory concert, Mr. Damrosch, guest of a single evening, yielded the podium to the first of the Stadium's lengthy array of regular conductors, Massimo Freccia, the young Italian batonist from Florence who had made a favorable impression as a Stadium conductor last summer. Mr. Freccia started off with a program that was varied almost to the point of the bizarre — Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, Ravel's "Pavane pour une infante défunte," and the Overture to Verdi's seldom-heard opera, "The Sicilian Vespers."

For whatever reason, Mr. Freccia excelled in the direction of the slow movements. The most satisfactory part of the symphony was the "Marcia funebre." Ravel's pavane also went particularly well and so did the Berceuse of the "Fire Bird" music. But in the Overture to "The Sicilian Vespers" he was distinctly disappointing. It is the one of the Verdi overtures that is best adapted to concert use, and I have heard a Toscanini performance of it that was positively colossal. Nothing of that sort happened on this occasion, though here the misadventures of sound amplification may have been in part to blame.

* * *

Mr. Freccia's subsequent programs need not be given in detail. In selection, if not in arrangement, they have followed pretty closely the well-worn paths of the winter repertory. The symphonies chosen, for instance, have been Dvořák's "New World," Beethoven's Seventh, and Mozart's "Haffner," associated with such other hard-worked standbys as the "Coriolanus" and "Freischütz" Overtures, "Till Eulenspiegel," and "Les Préludes."

Still, Mr. Freccia has departed far enough from the beaten track to include two unfamiliar Italian pieces besides the Verdi overture. One of them, "A Sera," heard between Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" suite and "The Ride of the Valkyries," on the evening of June 17, is the lovely introduction for strings to the third act of Catalini's "La Wally," an opera that came in for four performances at the Metropolitan nearly 30 years ago, under the direction of Mr. Toscanini.

The other, an overture to "The Merchant of Venice" by the Florentine composer Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, was introduced on the following evening between "Till Eulenspiegel" and Martucci's pleasant "Notturno." The overture, a "first time" for America, is a compact and energetic composition, melodious, richly harmonized, and effective in its orchestration. In idiom it is eclectic, with strong emphasis on Russian sources. Its relation to "The Merchant of Venice," however, is by no means clear, except for a theme of Oriental character suggestive of Shylock.

Television Comes to Cinema

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The question of television is now beginning seriously to perplex both cinematic and theatrical worlds in Great Britain. For some time the television authorities of the B. B. C. at Alexandra Park have been hovering on the outskirts of the theater. A few days ago Miss Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Edmund Willard appeared in a televised performance of "Sun Up" and on several occasions actual performances in West End theaters have been televised. But these enterprises, though disturbing enough in their potentialities to vested interests in the entertainment sphere, are limited in their effect by the circumstance that they were confined to transmission for the benefit of private viewers in the seclusion of their homes. It is with the radio rather than with the cinema or theater that such activities more immediately compete.

But a further stage has now been reached, a stage that brings the newsreel producers, already much alarmed by the recent Budget proposals, face to face with a powerful rival. Several weeks ago a sports event was televised, not merely to private owners of receiving sets but to an audience in a public cinema. Then the Derby horse race was similarly transmitted to cinema audiences, and almost immediately afterward another sports event was televised.

For the moment, perhaps, the threat is not serious. The pleasure to be derived from a public television performance is that of novelty, of witnessing a technical wonder, not an artistic pleasure, nor one of sheer reporting. Even in its best sections—which were undoubtedly those that showed the end of the race—the television version of the Derby was not as clear as the newsreel films of 1908 which have recently been revived. At times the cameras seemed to be travelling through thick forests; the pictures on the screen were perpetually being shaken by vast shudders; figures of men and horses were alternately dilated and compressed, so that at times they looked like the elongated characters of El Greco, and at times like the fat boy in Pickwick, and the lack of the third dimension was strikingly apparent.

But it is for its possible effect on fictional entertainment that television is being most narrowly watched. The theater is likely to come off comparatively lightly. The cinema offers certain opportunities which the stage cannot provide, such as greater mobility of action, and more elaborate and convincing scenery, and so may attract part of the public away from the theater. But a televised performance is only a reproduction of a stage performance, and therefore cannot in any way improve upon it, or give satisfactions that the stage cannot give.

For the same reason the screen, too, appears finally to be invulnerable, for it will maintain over television the same advantages that it has over the stage; nor will its defects in relation to the theater be remedied by television as effectively as they are by the theater itself. Ultimately, then, the screen does not seem to be gravely threatened. That, at the moment, is the view generally taken here. But the situation remains far from clear.

Dublin Sees 'King Lear'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Shakespeare's "King Lear" has just been revived by Lord Longford at the Gate Theater, with Robert Hennessy as Lear and Noel Iliff as producer.

The result was extremely interesting but not wholly satisfactory.

Mr. Iliff divided the play into two parts, of which the first ended with Act 3 of the text. The result was that the great climax of Act 2 was missed; although Mr. Hennessy had climbed well he failed to top the summit. During this part also the other players seemed to have only surface knowledge of their lines. Swifter movement marked the second part, but again Mr. Hennessy was below par in the famous "Every inch a king!" speech.

It is difficult for a producer to sacrifice any of Shakespeare nowadays, but "King Lear," lends itself to pruning and Mr. Iliff could have afforded to be a bit ruthless here and there, particularly with Shakespeare's occasional rounding-off speeches.

The production was given a setting of somber hue, which somehow seemed to be more appropriate to the underplot than to the main theme. Lear is a victim, first of his own folly and next, of his daughters' ingratitude. His is a futile but not a sinister figure. He earns our sympathy and pity but not our contempt.

The play, as a whole, is so full of substance and each character is of such importance that it needs considerable time in rehearsal. At the Gate, where the program is changed once every two weeks, this is not possible, and the production as a whole reflected hasty preparation.

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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Cupboard Bare of Victories for Yale as Crimson Sweeps Baseball and Crew

Harvard Oarsmen Win Fourth Consecutive Varsity Victory

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 24—All that is left for the 1939 graduating class of Yale to beat is next year's income tax.

The Eli, Blue in color by tradition, are blue in mood today. They were completely shutout of any trace of what is known as victory here yesterday, when the Harvards swept every competitive event, beginning with the Combination crew race on Thursday night and running through the freshman, jayvee, races yesterday morning, the ball game in the afternoon 5-4, and the varsity crew climax last night.

Successive Sweeps

It was the second successive clean sweep in the rowing races for the Harvards and the additional victories here completed a season in which Harvard defeated Yale in football, hockey, track, baseball and crew, leaving only basketball and swimming to the New Havenites. It was the fourth consecutive varsity crew victory for Harvard and the third straight under the coaching of Tom Bolles.

In the varsity race the Eli struggled vainly to break through the impending result of Harvard's sweep. The Crimson, stroked by Bill Rowe, took the lead after the sprint start and held off several Yale challenges. The Eli were known to be powerful oarsmen, but the recent shifts and the loss of Coach Ed Leader for more than a week of the New London training, proved the undoing.

Flag Waving

The lead varied from a quarter-boat length to approximately two lengths and at the finish, through a maze of yachts, the Yale charged furiously with Captain Byers, coxswain, waving the Yale flag vigorously; but Stroke Rowe of Harvard viewed the proceedings calmly, and put on enough pressure to cross the line a length and a quarter in advance. The official time for Harvard was 20m. 48 2-5s. and Yale 20m. 53s.

After the race Yale broke training and re-elected Buckley M. Byers of Sewickley, Pa., coxswain, captain for 1940, and Henry Ford 2d of Grosse Point, Mich., succeeded to managership. The Harvards did not break training, since they sail Wednesday for England and the British Henley. They elected Robinson Stevens of Warwick, R. I., captain. He rowed No. 7 the past two seasons.

The ball game, while incidental to the regatta, saw Harvard come from behind a 3-1 score in the eighth inning to win 5 to 4. Al Stevens held the Crimson hitless until the seventh. Tom Healey of Worcester, pitcher, was elected captain of the Crimson ball team after the game and Albert J. Tricky of Toledo, Ohio, shortstop, was elected to lead the Eli.

After the game it was announced that Ulysses Lupien, first baseman and winner of the Charles H. Blair Bat two years, emblematic of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League batting championship, had agreed to terms with the Boston Red Sox and is due to report immediately to Scranton of the Eastern League, Boston farm team.

Wilson's Power

In the morning races the Crimson freshmen proved much too powerful for the Eli and plowed steadily ahead from start to finish, winning with almost a three-length margin in 10m. 20s. to Yale's 10m. 30s. In the jayvee race Harvard took the lead easily enough, but the Eli engineered a sprint to overhaul the Crimson. In the last mile Jack Wilson, who will stroke the varsity in the Henley regatta, went to work and lifted the Crimson boat over the finish line by a little more than a length in 9m. 35s. to Yale's 9m. 39s.

Varsity Times

	Harvard	Yale
½ mile	2:27	2:28⅕
Mile	5:02⅕	5:04⅗
1½ miles	7:38⅗	7:44⅗
2 miles	10:19⅗	10:23
2½ miles	12:52	13:01
3 miles	15:26	15:32
3½ miles	18:03⅘	18:12
Finish	20:48⅖	20:53

Varsity

Harvard—Bow, W. Bruce Pirnie, Jr.; 2, John R. Richards; 3, Dudley Talbot; 4, Robert L. Fowler, 3d; 5, Walter N. Kernan, 2d; 6, Sherman Gray; 7, Robinson Stevens; stroke, William S. Rowe, 2d; coxswain, George H. Shortlidge.

Yale—Bow, Edward L. Beard, 3d; 2, George F. Vietor, Jr.; 3, Frederick C. Cross, Jr.; 4, Foster M. Fargo; 5, Richard N. Gould; 6, Stanley Livingston, Jr.; 7, Charles P. Aberg, Jr.; stroke, Clement D. Gile; coxswain, Buckley M. Byers.

Won by Harvard, time, 20:48 2-5; Yale 20:53.

Junior Varsity

Harvard—Bow, Richard C. Ninde; 2, Chandler Hovey, Jr.; 3, E. Marston Moffatt; 4, Colton P. Wagner; 5, Lauren C. Kingman, Jr.; 6, Quiby Taylor; 7, Frank L. Hinckley, Jr., stroke, John G. Wilson.

Yale—Bow, Charles A. Pillsbury; 2, John A. Blair; 3, H. H. Vreeland, 3d; 4, J. Nell Smith, Jr.; 5, Paul M. Wick; 6, J. Andrew Davis; 7, Peter Knowlton; stroke, Schuyler M. Meyer, Jr.; coxswain, H. C. Berkeley, Jr.

Won by Harvard, time, 9:35; Yale, 9:39.

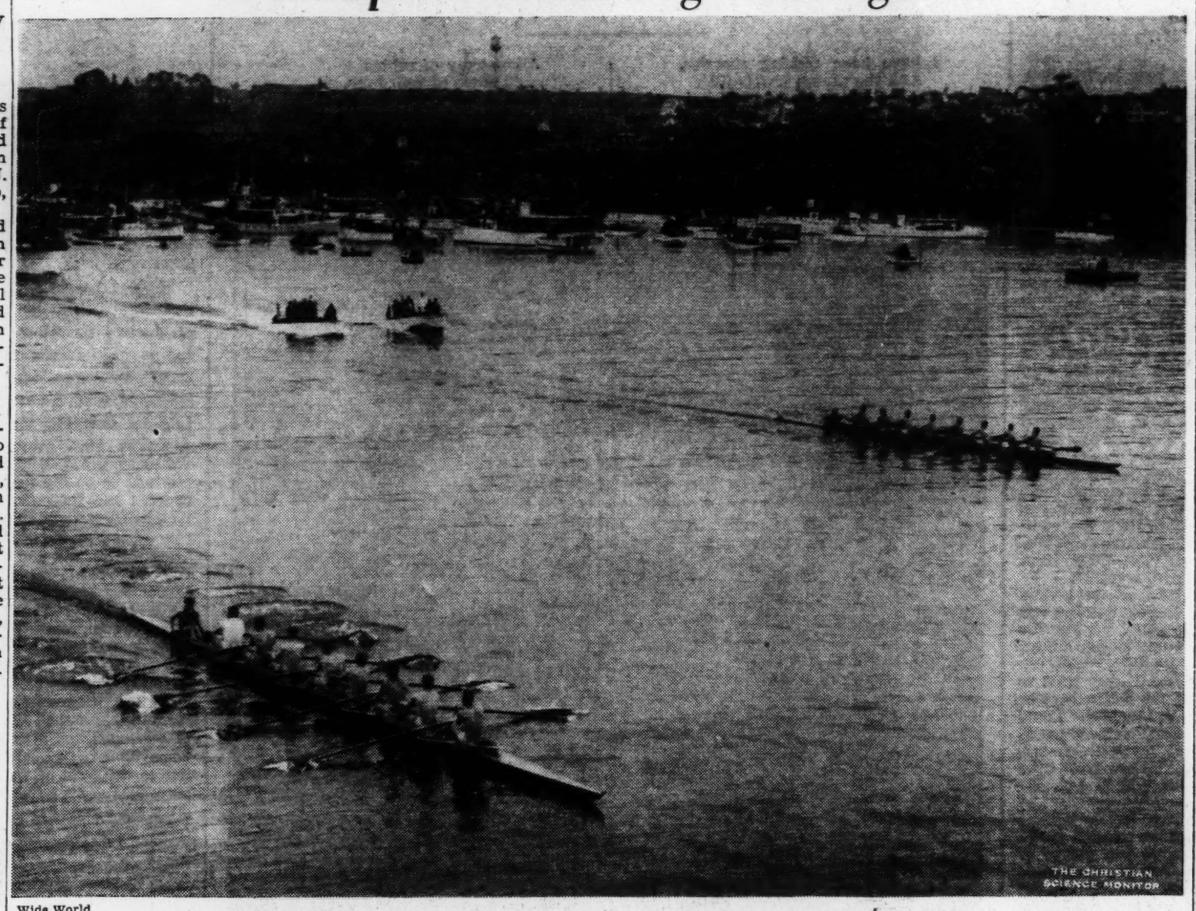
Freshmen

Harvard—Bow, Everett H. Brown; 2, John M. Erskine; 3, Frederic P. Herter; 4, Antonio L. Villa; 5, Randolph L. Marshall; 6, Hendricks H. Whitman; 7, Norman G. Bacon; stroke, Bristol Hall; coxswain, James G. Dacey.

Yale—Bow, Elton Parks, Jr.; 2, James N. Thorne; 3, Arthur K. Watson; 4, Dudley W. Burchard; 5, Mason D. Salisbury; 6, John F. Magee, Jr.; 7, Robert Wallace; stroke, Malcolm J. Edgerton, Jr.; coxswain, Thomas W. Ford.

Won by Harard, time, 10:20; Yale, 10:20 4-5.

Last Hope of Eli Trailing With Nightfall



Wide World

Finish of Harvard-Yale varsity four-mile crew race at New London, Conn., with Harvard crossing the line a length and a quarter in front of the Eli, in 20m. 48 2-5s. against 20m. 53s. for Yale.

Sporting Around the Hub

Large Entry List for Juniors

It appears that the Longwood Cricket Club's Open tournament for Juniors, Girls and Boys, beginning Monday, will be successful from the standpoint of entries. Wesley W. Binford, chairman of the tournament, has been working overtime trying to straighten out all the entries and make plans for the running of the tournament.

Nothing has been heard from Cissy Madden, Girl and Junior champion of last year. The deadline for entries comes today at 6 o'clock, so the colorful Miss Madden still has time to place her name on the lists. A Junior tournament without one of the Maddens would be news!

Paul Guibord, ranking Massachusetts singles and doubles player and former Dartmouth athlete, is rounding into good shape, according to veranda talk heard at the Longwood Cricket Club the other day. Guibord plans to enter the state tournament at Worcester sponsored by the Worcester Tennis Club starting July 1. During the summer he will enter the major New England meets, and will, of course, be at the National Doubles at Longwood in August.

After closing their series with the White Sox tomorrow, the Red Sox move to Washington for three games with the Senators of that city. Meanwhile, the Bees will be back at the Hive for a brief series against Brooklyn. On Thursday of next week the Sox return for two games with Philadelphia and three with the Yankees. Tickets are going fast for the Yankee-Red Sox twin bill at Fenway Park one week from tomorrow.

To those who followed them through the southern training grind, the Bees loom as the biggest disappointment of the current major season. It was freely predicted that the local National Leaguers would finish in the first division, with a chance at the pennant. But once again injuries to key players have wrecked Casey Stengel's hopes of climbing to the money. Few realized Tony Cuccinello's value to the club until he was driven out of the line-up.

Although he does none of the coaching Bill Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, is deserving of credit today as one scans the 1938-39 athletic season against Yale with victories in football, hockey, track, baseball and crew. Bingham receives little or no credit for triumphs but sure runs into warm and cold receptions when the Harvards lose.

Rosamond Vahey and Marshall Forrest, 1937 champions, took the qualifying round of the State club pairs mixed foursome championship at the Dedham Country and Polo Club yesterday. They equaled the medal record for tournament with a 73 . . . The Boston Garden Olympets, girls' softball team, won 5 to 4, over the Brooklyn Isonomay team.

Von Cramm Wins

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm won the London grass courts tennis championship at the Queens Club today with a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Chaus Mohammed of India.

It was Von Cramm's first major victory since his departure from international competition two years ago. Yesterday the former German Davis Cup ace gave America's Bobby Riggs only one game in a semifinal match.

1940 Women's Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Golf Association has announced that the 1940 women's amateur championship will be played on the Pebble Beach course of the Del Monte (Calif.) Golf and Country Club. The dates for the tournament will be assigned later.

Arnovich And McQuinn Lead Batting Races

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Morrie Arnovich and George McQuinn have made such a steady assignment out of their batting leadership that most of the fun lately has been left to their pursuers.

Arnovich, star outfielder of the Phillies, has maintained a fast gait above or close to the .400 bracket for several weeks and had a mark of .399 Friday while McQuinn, the St. Louis Browns' first baseman who has headed the American League cast for nearly as long, had .353.

However, this stability hasn't extended to their associates among the select 10 leaders in each league. For instance, Ken Keltner of Cleveland, who was among the leaders in May, dropped out the first week in June, then popped up two weeks ago with a .340 average, and was out again within a week on a 19-point skid.

Now he is back again, this time batting .341 and ranking third among the American League hitters.

Zeke Bonura of the New York Giants was another climber this week. A 19-point boost in his percentage to .361 lifted him to second place among the National Leaguers as Frank McCormick of the Reds dropped from .350 to .332 during the week.

An even longer skid was made by Brooklyn's Ernie Koy, who dropped from third place at .344 clear out of the 10 leaders.

Two noteworthy additions to the National League group were Mel Ott of the Giants and Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals. Another newcomer on the American League list was Doc Cramer of the Boston Red Sox.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Arnovich, Philadelphia	54	208	37	83	.399
Bonura, New York	56	208	44	75	.361
McCormick, Cincinnati	57	226	41	75	.332
J. Martin, St. Louis	31	100	23	33	.330
Medwick, St. Louis	54	209	36	67	.321
Ott, New York	58	197	44	63	.320
Mize, St. Louis	54	189	39	60	.317
Hassett, Boston	51	188	30	60	.317
Garms, Boston	52	209	35	66	.316
Moore, St. Louis	34	117	17	37	.316

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
McQuinn, St. Louis	56	227	45	80	.353
Foxx, Boston	48	178	46	62	.348
Keltner, Cleveland	57	211	28	72	.341
Hoag, St. Louis	52	219	40	74	.338
Higgins, Detroit	39	143	16	48	.336
Sullivan, St. Louis	42	135	20	45	.333
Cramer, Boston	53	241	54	80	.332
Dickey, New York	53	199	47	66	.332
Lewis, Washington	54	212	38	70	.330
Kuhel, Chicago	50	206	38	67	.325

Hockey Meeting

MONTREAL, June 24 (CP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, announced yesterday that league governors will meet in New York next Wednesday, June 28, to consider reports of the committee which has discussed agreements with the International-American League and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

George Sisler, Jr., Signs

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George Sisler, Jr., son of the St. Louis Browns' famous first baseman, signed a contract June 23 with Youngstown, Ohio, of the Middle Atlantic League, a farm club of his father's old team. Sisler, Jr., 21 years old, was graduated last week from Colgate University where he had pitched for three years.

Scottish Team Sails

MONTREAL, June 24 (CP)—The Scottish all-Star soccer team, unbeaten on its Canadian-American tour, sailed for Liverpool yesterday aboard the Liner Duchess of Atholl.

College Baseball

Results June 23

At New London: Harvard 5, Yale 4.

And Talking of . . . Horse-Riding

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Riding Habit Goes On

OLD DEER PARK, RICHMOND, Eng.—Love of the horse and appreciation of good horsemanship are attributes more widely spread in Britain today than at any previous time. And this fact was reflected in the large crowd which assembled in a beautiful setting here to see the three-day Richmond Royal Horse Show, the biggest outdoor event of its kind in Britain. For now it is not only Society, County and Country who are enthusiastically "horse-conscious." It is also the girl typist in the City office, the shop assistant, the business-man, the schoolboy and the schoolgirl—in short it is almost every type of town dweller, for whom the pleasures of equitation have been made possible, at very reasonable cost, by a great increase in the number of riding schools and stables where horses are for hire.

Bill in Parliament

I am told that, in the past five years, the number of such establishments has been quadrupled, and a Bill has gone forward in Parliament to make it obligatory for them to be licensed and subject to inspection at any time.

With so many people regularly in the saddle there is of course a greatly augmented "watching" public with a personal and understanding interest in such equine displa: as are to be seen, in excelsis, at the Richmond Show. There we find the horse in all his glory and in all his aspects. Hunters, jumpers, ponies, hacks, coach-horses, carriage-horses, cobs, police horses, harness-ponies, cart-horses heavy and light, they pass before the appreciative spectators in an ever-varying parade.

Spectacle

The whole thing is a bonny spectacle indeed, and never more so than when the jumping contests are in progress. You may need to be something of an advanced expert to appreciate really the finer points of what is going forward in the inevitably slow work of judging in the show class, but the jumping is a delight to one and all. Especially on Children's Day, when the youngsters, all under 15 and many under 13 years, take their mounts over brush fences, "gates," and "brick walls" with an assurance that would do credit to the most experienced adult riders.

Great care and attention are being paid to the development of young equestrians these days, and some of the fruits were seen in the Richmond jumping contests for competitors under 13 years of age. So level were they in skill that, when all had been over the course once, eight were credited with faultless rounds. When these eight jumped again, with some of the obstacles raised in height, five made no mistake. So the five had another go. Still it was impossible to separate them. And the first five prizes were accordingly divided.

Coaching Marathon

The most spectacular feature on the Richmond program is the Coaching Marathon, which is a timed drive through London traffic from the Magazine in Hyde Park, eight miles distant, to the stand-surrounded horse show arena set in the rolling green of Old Deer Park. Participants in this picturesque survival from an age that knew no petrol or traffic lights, tend to become fewer each year, but a determined effort is being made now to revive interest in the art of four-in-hand driving, so that it may not disappear altogether. Five coaches took part in the 1939 Marathon award, with sunshine glinting on metal appointments, glossy horses stepping proudly, and the guards blowing cheerful fanfares on the post-horn.

Devotees of driving were glad to see revived this year the "Marathon" for carriages drawn by pairs. The event had been dropped from the program, but it was put back again in response to many requests.

Frankie Parker And Gene Mako Advance Easily

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Frank Parker of Pasadena, Calif., and Gene Mako of Los Angeles, two of the nation's top-notch net stars, moved smoothly ahead yesterday in their efforts to clinch major honors in the national clay courts tennis championships at the River Forest Club.

Parker, seeded No. 1, got no exercise in his advance into the singles quarter-finals. He moved ahead on a default by Warren Christner of Austin, Texas. In the doubles Parker teamed with Mako to win two matches to reach the quarter finals of that division.

The Parker-Mako team, strong favorites, trounced Charles Kenlay and Bill Stone of Chicago 6—0, 6—2 and then defeated another local combination, Charles Shostrom and Art Jorgenson, 6—2, 7—5.

Hal Surface of Kansas City, Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., were among other well regarded entries to advance. Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., however, was not so fortunate. Olewine, seeded tenth, was eliminated by Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, 2—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

The only Chicago player remaining in the singles division was Seymour Greenberg, who Thursday defeated Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, fifth seeded entry, and yesterday downed Normal Bickel of Chicago, 6—3, 6—0, 8—6.

Quarter-final singles pairings:

Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., vs. Harold Surface, Kansas City.

Gardner Mulloy, Miami, Fla., vs. William Talbert, Cincinnati.

Frank Parker, Pasadena, Calif., vs. Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif.

Gene Mako, Los Angeles, vs. Seymour Greenberg, Chicago.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

Results June 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 6, Newark 4.
Baltimore 6-5, Syracuse 4-3.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 6.
Montreal 6, Toronto 0.

American Association

Toledo 6, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 6-5, Louisville 4-11.
Kansas City 10, St. Paul 0.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 7, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.
Portland 4, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 11, San Francisco 1.

Southern Association

Knoxville 7, Little Rock 6.
Atlanta 1, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 3, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 7-3, Memphis 5-8.

Eastern League

Elmira 1-0, Albany 0-3.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Springfield 3.
Williamsport 7, Binghamton 4.
Scranton 2, Hartford 1.

Texas League

Tulsa 7, Shreveport 1.
Dallas 12, Beaumont 1.
San Antonio 7, Fort Worth 6.
Houston-Oklahoma City, wet grounds.

Japan will not compete in the 1940 Winter Olympic Games.

Parker Listed To Compete In N. H. Net Play

Frank Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., will make his Eastern tennis debut a week earlier than usual this year. Instead of waiting for the Spring Lake invitation fixture as in the past, Parker is scheduled to start in the new Eastern Slope Gold Racket championship, which will be held at North Conway, N. H., from July 5 to 9.

The strongest field that has competed in a singles tournament in New England in years is scheduled to help launch the Gold Racket Championship for a trophy that cost over $500. The player who wins it three times will gain permanent possession.

Walter L. Pate, captain of the Davis Cup Team, has informed the Committee that any of the Davis Cup candidates who wish to compete at North Conway will have his permission, even though the matches will not be played on grass. This tournament and the one at Spring Lake are among the last hard court events of the season that will attract outstanding players, who will compete thereafter on turf.

Among the leading players expected to gather for the Gold Racket are Sidney Wood, Frank Shields, Wayne Sabin, John Doeg and Parker, all of whom are Davis Cup possibilities; Clifford Sutter, Gilbert Hunt, Ladislav Hecht, former member of the Czecho-Slovak Davis Cup Team; J. Gilbert Hall, Frank Bowden, Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., Bud Tenney, August Ganzenmuller and J. Norman Anderson, Jr.

Gene Mako, Frank Kovacs, Jack Kramer and Welby Van Horn, all of California, are others who are likely to participate if they arrive in the East in time.

Mansfield Succeeds Hickox

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Wendell Mansfield, freshman basketball coach at Springfield College, has been named to succeed Edward J. Hickox as varsity basketball coach. Hickox has reached the college's retirement age of 60. Mansfield, a graduate of Springfield in 1925, came here in 1937 after coaching at Winchester High School.

Spear-ingly Used

DENVER (AP)—The javelin hasn't been thrown at Denver high school track and field meets for several years. Not too dangerous—too expensive.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	37	20	.649
St. Louis	31	23	.534
New York	31	27	.534
Chicago	31	28	.525
Brooklyn	27	28	.491
Pittsburgh	26	29	.473
Boston	22	33	.400
Philadelphia	18	35	.340

Results June 23

New York 7, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	11	.800
Boston	31	22	.585
Cleveland	31	26	.544
Detroit	31	28	.525
Chicago	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	22	34	.393
Washington	23	37	.373
St. Louis	16	40	.286

Results June 23

Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 7, Washington 4.

Spring Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
Brae Burn	85	50
Weston	79	56
Winchester	73	62
Charles River	64½	70½
Wellesley	54	81
Commonwealth	49½	85½

Results June 22

Weston 9½, Winchester 5½.
Charles River 8, Wellesley 7.
Brae Burn 14, Commonwealth 1.

Recent Meets Presage Great Western Prowess

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24—Performances just put on by the California and Washington crews at the Poughkeepsie regatta and by the west coast track stars at the N. C. A. A. meet in Los Angeles and at the Pacific Coast-Big Ten annual dual track meet in Berkeley, presage great western athletic prowess, most of which will have opportunity to compete for those coveted places on the U. S. Olympic squad for 1940.

The California crew in putting on its record smashing performance back on the Hudson certainly earned a niche in the rowing hall of fame. There will be but three of these boys missing from this great shell in 1940—the stroke, number 5, and bow. Those happen to be mighty important vacancies to fill, but the Californians think they can do it and make it three wins in the Olympics.

Under the Record

Washington's game boatload that made it a race for California on the Hudson probably deserves more commendation for co-ordinated effort than the already smooth stroking Cal shell. It is recalled that the Cal shell defeated Washington by six lengths here earlier this spring. Then Coach Ulbrickson revamped his boat and the result on the Hudson speaks for itself. It's interesting to note that Washington came in under the record time set by Navy in 1939—a record broken, of course, by California.

Both Washington and California, not to overlook the powerful Eastern boats—who are much better at the shorter distances than at the longer pulls because they don't have all year round open water conditioning as the western crews do—are going to put on a mighty exciting series of races next spring to see which outfit wears the red-white-and-blue at the Olympics.

Already we hear out here of a drive by eastern crew officials—and we heard it last year, too—to reduce the length of the Poughkeepsie Regatta from four to three miles. The eastern coaches are represented as feeling their charges do not have full opportunity to get into condition for the long haul during and after their series of shorter races of the spring regatta season.

There may be something to this after all. If Cal and Washington are good at four miles they also ought to be good at three. Thus unless it's a matter of traditional and historical racing pride to keep the national championship race at four miles the two Western crews might give the reduction more than the usual pass-over.

If the Washington and California schools decide they want to have more racing to condition them for the shorter races, and particularly for the 1940 Olympic elimination series, why can't they inaugurate a series between themselves of the best two out of three races for the Pacific Coast Championship? It would be a little more expensive than heretofore, but the Athletic Association treasuries might be willing to try it in an Olympic competition year. Then they would be better able to tell how it would go in a regular non-Olympic year.

As to the Olympic possibilities on the cinder path, the superteam at Southern California certainly proved itself the nation's top performing sqquad for 1939. Many of the boys will be right back in there scampering around for their places on that Olympic squad.

The way the Pacific Coasters performed in snowing under the pick of the Big Ten tracksters in their third annual meet, it would appear that 1940 is going to see world's records broken by more than one Western man.

In this Big Ten-Pacific Coast dual meet the "fastest humans" merely knocked over records in six events breaking eight records, including stadium and meet records. No world records were touched, unless it was what was claimed to be a 46.3 quarter-mile run by Don Watts of California in the third leg of the mile relay.

Photo Finish

Watts closed a 15-yard gap and enabled Erwin Miller of Southern California to catch the flying Big Ten anchor man, Warren Breidenbach of Michigan, at the tape in a photo finish that had to be judged in a later showing of the motion pictures of the race. Of course Watts didn't start from his holes with a gun, but if the lap timers were correct his 46.3 quarter is one of the fastest 440s ever stepped off under any conditions. World record is 46.4 held by Ben Eastman of Stanford, made in '32. This was Watts's second 440 of the day, too, as he had placed second to Miller in the regular 440 in which Miller was timed at 47.4, one second short of the world mark.

It wouldn't be hard to pick a tentative U. S. Olympic track team right now, but anyone who is inopportune enough to do that and not lock his list away in his files until the actual team is chosen, is cutting the limb from beneath him. There are always the unknowns who pop up and eliminate the champions. And if there are many of these pop-ups in 1940 the present world records aren't going to be worth the paper they are printed on.

Royal Arch Gunnison

McDonald Wins

WINDSOR, Ont., June 24 (CP)—Allen McDonald, 17-year-old star from Wichita, Kan., displaying a fine net game, won the Canadian junior men's tennis championship by defeating Irving Evine of Detroit, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

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The Home Forum

Come Home to Ireland

THE LADY from Donegal leans over the ship's rail with me, at six o'clock of a summer morning. We are watching the mists roll upward from the checker-board fields of Northern Ireland; drawing deep breaths of the land breeze, laden with the pungent smell of tilled earth and slow-burning peat fires. The early morning sunbeams strike across a diminutive white lighthouse, on a rocky point and linger on the thatched roof of a stone cottage tucked into a green hillside. They flash across the sparkling water and gleam on the outspread wings of hundreds of gulls which circle over our heads, greeting us with harsh, joyful cries. They touch for a fleeting moment the red stack of the night boat from Liverpool, speeding past us on its way up to Belfast. But clouds hover ominously near, and the morning wind is a little chill. For the first time, I begin to wonder. I am a stranger. Shall I find this a lonely country?

"*You* are coming home," I exclaim to the lady from Donegal. "How good that must seem!"

"It is, in a way," she said. "But, after all, Donegal is a long way from Belfast, and the trains mightn't be running at all on a Sunday."

The lady from Belfast, standing on my other side, speaks like a Scotchwoman. "Rather a good idea, travel, isn't it?" she comments. "You can always tell those who just stay on in the one bit."

* * *

Here the conversation is interrupted by shrieks of joy. In our absorption, we have not realized that the ship has stopped and the tender has come up on the other side. An entire family is in process of being reunited. The children are snatched into the arms of doting aunts and uncles. Mother's hat is askew. Grandfather is whacking Father on the shoulder. The lady from Londonderry, looking on, says wistfully: "I hope me brother-in-law will get up in time to meet me. 'Tis not so easy to get the menfolk started on a Sunday morning. But," she adds cheerfully, "me sister will be after getting him on the road. Me sister is a determined woman."

"Passengers all down to C Deck. Show your landing-tickets." Au revoir to the kindly ship's people. Their quick hands assist us aboard the small, waiting tender. From its rocking deck we watch our fellow-passengers' approach, stepping carefully along the unsteady gangplank, carrying their most cherished possessions. A new overnight bag, a big basket with a pink bow having Bon Voyage on it in gilt letters, a forgotten pair of slippers, a large green flag. All the little girls are wearing caps from the farewell dinner. The little boys are blowing whistles and snapping rattles. The red-headed baby in his mother's arms crows delightedly. A red-faced, rotund gentleman is shouting: "Ireland forever!" A woman's voice is trilling the Londonderry Air.

Up in the bow of the puffing tender, the luggage is piled already. Smart new trunks, great trunks tied with rope, containing the wardrobes of entire families, little haircloth trunks with rounded tops. Suitcases, accordion-cases, paper boxes. A baby's pram. Two automobiles crowd us to the rails, as we gather in the stern. How huge the ship looks as we gaze upward. How remote the friends we have left behind us. Suddenly there is a volley of snorts, tremendous clouds of black smoke, a long-drawn, high-strung whistle. "Good-by, good-by!" Everyone is waving. We back down, we pull forward, we make a sidewise turn—and then, at last, the ship is slipping away from us, growing smaller and smaller. Soon the waving handkerchiefs are indistinguishable. "Well, that's that," says the lady from Donegal, and we all sit down together.

The morning wind is keen, as we huddle under the awnings. But there's nothing but joy on the faces of those about us. For 'tis home they are coming, every one of them. The scrape of a fiddle is heard, and the sound of dancing feet. We all keep time to the music. The string of the fiddle breaks, and everyone screams with laughter. "Come on now, give us a song, Mike," someone calls out, and Mike comes forward—young, strong, and good-looking. "When Irish eyes are smiling," his tenor voice rings out. We all join in the chorus.

So gay are we that we have hardly noticed that the sun has gone, and the wind is growing colder. But suddenly we are aware of raindrops, gentle at first, but growing more and more insistent. We can scarcely see the great ship-building yards as we pull alongside the dock. Under umbrellas, we bob up the gangplank.

* * *

We are on the dock. The lady from Donegal, who has heard of a train at quarter to ten, has waved good-by and called out: "Don't be forgetting me now, when ye're driving to Connemara." Friends are hastening her through the customs. The lady from Belfast has been met by the family car, and the lady from Londonderry has been carried off punctually by her brother-in-law. My hand and my heart are still warm from their friendly handclasps and their cordial invitations to "drop in now, whenever ye're passing." At last I am left alone with my luggage, wishing, as usual, that it were not quite so numerous.

I touch a passing porter on his ragged sleeve. "Do you suppose you could get one of those customs officers for me?"

"Sure, lady," he rebukes me kindly, "them is not the ones you can be hurrying. Don't be impatient. And if you would be unlocking yer bags now, and opening them up a bit, as if ye were ready, 'tis then as they'll be coming the sooner."

So I unlock my bags, sit down on the largest suitcase, and wait hopefully. And in good time the customs officer puts green crayon marks on all my luggage. The ragged porter reappears, and escorts me to a ragged taxi. My two best bags go on the roof, in the rain. When I protest, as we drive along, the draggled chauffeur explains patiently: "'Tis no harm at all. The rain bees blowing aff av thim. We'll be there at the next turning."

And so we are. I am greeted by a smiling porter and a smiling clerk, and in ten minutes I am drinking piping hot tea before a glowing coal fire. I look out through the window into a cold, driving rain; but my whole being is tingling with warmth, and my spirits are flooded with sunshine. A lonely country indeed! Why, even the stranger has come home to Ireland.

E. W.

Sunset Over Hell Gate

Now the smoky sky glows dimmer.
Under Hell Gate shore lights shimmer,
Slide the rippled waves and glimmer.

Through the jewels of the pool
Silver swimmers dive and rise,
Shake off water drops like sparkles.
Gems of water in their eyes.

Buses, trucks and motor cars
High above among the stars
String bright beads along the bridge
On the dusty twilight's ridge.

Gray with dusk a freighter glides,
Easing homeward on the tides.

CHARLES MALAM

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I Have Been Picking Cherries

I have been picking cherries,
And the plump jewels fill
My pail—the summer's rubies!
And let whoever will
Boast of a brighter treasure
For reaching hands to spill.

A company of robins
At dawn attended me,
And still my eyes are looking
Through splendor in the tree,
My hands still reach for beauty
The common street can see.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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"THE BANKER AND HIS WIFE": *An Oil Painting by Quentin Metsys*

QUENTIN METSYS (spelled also Matsys, Massys, and Messys) was born in 1460 or a little before that date. After a long discussion between the cities of Antwerp and Louvain, both of which claimed to be the birthplace of this great artist, Louvain has won the honor.

Early in life, Quentin Metsys was renowned for his skill in ornamental iron work. It is said that he abandoned his anvil to take up his easel for the sake of an artist's daughter with whom he fell in love and whose father would give his daughter to none but a painter. Be that as it may, he became one of the most noted Renaissance Flemish artists. His style marks the close of the early period of Flemish art and the beginning of the later one. Quentin Metsys was the first of his school to paint purely genre pictures and to increase the size of the figures to three quarters and even to life size.

In 1491 he entered the Painters' Guild at Antwerp and founded there the school of painting which restored the prestige Flemish art had lost after the passing of Memling.

Metsys' paintings hang in all the large European Galleries. One of the most important is "The Banker and His Wife," which is in the Louvre, Paris. The man wears a blue blouse with collar and cuffs of brown fur. His wife's gown of rich red material is trimmed with gray fur. Her coif, under a reddish brown headdress, is held in place by a gold pin. The leather-bound book with its illuminated texts is open at the picture of a figure in pink against a background of blue. On the green baize tablecover lie various appliances for testing jewels and coins.

Those Indian Children of Guatemala

THE INDIANS OF the *tierra fria* are short and compact, and so tightly encased in their embroidered costumes that to strangers they suggest images—terra-cotta images stiffly draped and bound—an impression emphasized by their erectness. The women, in particular, from constantly balancing and carrying jars, baskets, and burdens upon their heads, seem to be in one solid piece. Even when they squat down upon their heels—which is their only way of sitting—even when they bend to dip their water-jugs into the village *pila*, they retain their poised inflexibility. The men, tipped forward under enormous burdens upon their backs, move with the rapid precision of mechanical toys. As if they themselves recognized the resemblance, they are continually fashioning tiny effigies of clay: three-inch women of brown glazed earth, pygmy men with blouses and broad-brimmed hats painted in bright stripes. Sometimes they adapt these grotesques so that they can be used as candlesticks or whistles or vessels of some kind. But many, perhaps most of them, are apparently made for the mere fun of the making. . . .

But it is not the men and women, it is not their mimic statues, but a manikin size between which is most unforgettable: those Indian children, who, from the time they wear any clothes at all, are dressed identically like adults, and whose very gestures and facial expressions precisely duplicate those of their parents. The softest toddler is wrapped in the same heavily woven stuffs as clothe his elders. The skirt of a two-year-old girl is pulled tight about her tiny hips and held securely in place by a close sash. It is long or short, striped or solid in colour, according to the local feminine fashion. Her blouse is embroidered in the pattern and colours traditional to her birthplace. She carries a *rebosa* precisely like her mother's, only of doll-like dimensions. She is, in brief, a thirty-inch replica of a woman.

As soon as a little girl can walk, she begins to balance objects on her head, and it is a proud day when she is first given a diminutive water jug to carry to the *pila*. As soon as a little boy can grasp it, he acquires a machete—no mimic toy but a bona fide weapon. Outside a schoolroom door are piled the ferocious knives and daggers belonging to the infants within, quite as, with us, mittens are left in the kindergarten cloakroom.

Suckling babies are carried in a shawl slung upon the mother's back. . . . This shawl is their sole vehicular experience. As soon as they wriggle out of it, they walk. There are no perambulators or go-carts, no conveyances of any kind. The rare beasts of burden are carriers of freight. Few Indian children, outside a town, have ever seen a wagon, fewer an automobile. Practically none have ever been farther than their bare feet have carried them. Possibly this is why there is such quietness in their faces, such repose in their movements and postures. Neither are they subjected to emotional agitation, for demonstrativeness is barred. Children who are old enough to stand do not climb into the maternal lap or sit upon the paternal knee. One sometimes sees them standing, their little heads resting against a parent's shoulder or thigh, perfectly upright, fast asleep.

But although they are not encouraged in babyish dependence, they are trained in politeness. If his elder speaks to a well-brought-up Indian boy, the urchin immediately steps forward, folds both arms across his breast and bows his bared head, holding it thus until the grown person touches it with his hand.

There is something so affecting in this reciprocal attitude that many a stranger, seeing it for the first time, feels tears rising in his heart and gathering in his eyes as he looks upon the two bright figures, so similar in their restraint, so dissimilar in size. They seem like archaic images symbolizing a spiritual salutation—a blessing from the stronger, received in meekness by the weaker. — AGNES ROTHERY, in "Images of Earth: Guatemala." (New York: Viking.)

The Night-Blooming Cactus

WHEN THE JUNE twilight fades into dusk and evening has melted into night, a wildling, once worshiped by a pagan race, parades her beauty in the light of the rising moon. In Spanish haciendas and Indian pueblos the natives of Old Mexico celebrate, as in ancient days, the blooming of the Queen of the Night, *Peniocereus greggi*. The buds develop slowly, and long before the usual time of bloom the natives keep careful watch. A few days prior to blooming, the buds grow rapidly, with the greatest period of growth just before their opening. Anyone who has watched the development of just one of these exquisite flowers as they unfold their waxy-white and creamy-yellow has but a slight conception of the magnificent spectacle presented by the hundreds of thousands of *Cerei* which each year pour out their fragrance upon the desert air.

In small groups of two or three the plants cluster beneath some desert shrub on the sandy mesas and windswept canyons from Sonora, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas to western Texas and Arizona. The fine, hairy stems, thin and angular and a blackish-green in color, closely resemble the dead sticks for which they are often mistaken. The enormous, fleshy, turnip-shaped roots, buried deep in the sandy loam, weigh anywhere from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and furnish soap to many a native tribe. Because of this gigantic tuberous root certain unimaginative people have christened this lovely plant the "sweet-potato cactus," while Patoni labels it *Huevo de venado*, but it is more commonly known as *Reina de la Noche*. This large root stores up sufficient food and drink to supply the cactus for a period of two years, so that regardless of weather conditions, the plants will blossom each year on time, which is usually the latter part of June. The flowers are very large, about eight inches long, with a spicy fragrance which scents the warm air for miles around, drawing thousands of people from the near-by towns to the desert to witness the blooming of the cacti.—From "Mexican Plants for American Gardens," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

True Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE EXPERIENCES OF the Pilgrim Fathers illustrate the desire to find true freedom where alone it can be found, namely, in spirituality. In the days of the early settling of New England the brave pioneers sought liberty to worship God after the dictates of their conscience, and this they obtained in a measure.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, a descendant of Puritan ancestors, found that the consummation of such a hope as theirs must finally come from understanding God aright. Speaking on one occasion, on Independence Day, as observed in the United States of America, Mrs. Eddy said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 176), "The day we celebrate reminds us of the heroes and heroines who counted not their own lives dear to them, when they sought the New England shores, not as the flying nor as conquerors, but, steadfast in faith and love, to build upon the rock of Christ, the true idea of God—the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter."

Her words remind us that human limitations are due, primarily, not to forms of government or to circumstances of environment, but to the basic error of materiality. Christian Science teaches that God, Spirit, is supreme, and that His creation is therefore wholly spiritual. Materiality, then, is a misconception, to be dispelled by an understanding of the facts of true being. This is provable. When anyone begins to reckon existence from the basis of God's allness, affirming His utter goodness as the one cause and the resultant security and harmony of man, as effect, the limitations of matter are giving way. Multitudes have found in the study of the Bible, as spiritually illumined by Mrs. Eddy's textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the way to that which she therein calls "the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged" (pp. 226, 227).

On page 106 of this book Mrs. Eddy says, "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience." Inseparable from these are such other rights as health, opportunity, joy, and progress. These spiritual privileges may be utilized in the proportion that their divine ever-availability is discerned, for as the Bible says (John 3:27), "A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven." Conversely, men receive everything essential to happiness as they look to God, the Giver of "every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17). Doctrinal theology has regarded God as partial, as though He were a finite person; but Christian Science reveals God to be the infinite divine Principle of all true being, whose laws may be understood and demonstrated. This teaching is based upon that of Christ Jesus.

The enslaver of mankind is ignorance of God's law, or false belief. Superstition and partial knowledge accompany this ignorance. Enlightenment, based upon a recognition of God as absolute good, destroys the fearful thinking characteristic of false belief, thus enabling men to judge their fellows fairly and to estimate correctly the trend of the times. Spiritual enlightenment makes for patience, tolerance, poise, and hope, because it penetrates the seeming reality of disturbances and reveals the ever-presence of God, good. It acknowledges His omnipotence, and so it fears no lesser power; His omniscience, and so it dreads no unwisdom of mortals; His omnipresence, and so it rejoices that in reality all men are eternally enwrapped in God's great love.

From this it is apparent that the substance of human liberty is spiritual freedom. This freedom is found in reflecting God, the origin of all real being, thus proving that one's actual selfhood is Godlike. The basis of demonstration is the fact that creation is good, that it cannot be different in quality from its creator. When one gives this subject his fullest attention, he concludes that nothing save the testimony of material sense pictures man as mortal. Its claims must be corrected. Its accusing suggestions must be silenced by the knowledge that one's fellows and oneself—all that really exists—are Godlike. An unselfed endeavor to express spiritual reality by availing oneself of one's normal power to think spiritually, kindly, healthfully, is the only sure way to enduring emancipation.

Christian Science unfolds to all who draw close to God an abundance of inspiration for their daily needs. It awakens in them the gratitude of thoughtful, prayerful living. And, inasmuch as "one on God's side is a majority," the helpfulness of one right thinker is, in its measure, worldwide. Progressive spiritual thinking and living are evidence of a meek and mighty assurance of infinite Life. May we echo the Scriptural assurance (Joel 2:21), "Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the Lord will do great things."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Wahre Freiheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE ERFAHRUNGEN DER Pilgerväter veranschaulichen den Wunsch, wahre Freiheit dort zu finden, wo sie allein zu finden ist, nämlich in Geistigkeit. Als die tapferen Bahnbrecher Neuengland besiedelten, suchten sie die Freiheit, Gott nach der Eingebung ihres Gewissens zu dienen, und sie erlangten dies in gewissem Maße.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, eine Nachkommin puritanischer Vorfahren, fand, daß die Erfüllung einer solchen Hoffnung letzten Endes aus einem rechten Gottesverständnis hervorgehen muß. Als Mrs. Eddy einmal am Unabhängigkeitstage, wie er in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gefeiert wird, eine Ansprache hielt, sagte sie (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 176): „Der Tag, den wir feiern, erinnert uns an die Helden und Heldinnen, die nicht ihres eigenen Lebens gedachten, als sie die Gestade Neuenglands aufsuchten, nicht als Flüchtlinge, auch nicht als Eroberer, sondern um unerschütterlich im Glauben und in der Liebe auf den Felsen Christus zu bauen, auf die wahre Idee Gottes—die Oberhoheit des Geistes und die Nichtsheit der Materie".

Diese Worte führen uns zu Gemüte, daß menschliche Begrenzungen nicht in erster Linie Regierungsformen oder Umständen der Umgebung, sondern dem Grundirrtum Materialität zuzuschreiben sind. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott, der Geist, allerhaben ist, und daß Seine Schöpfung daher ganz geistig ist. Materialität ist also ein falscher Begriff, der durch ein Verständnis der Tatsachen des wahren Seins verbannt werden muß. Dies ist beweisbar. Wenn man das Dasein von der Grundlage der Allheit Gottes aus betrachtet, indem man Seine vollkommene Güte als die einzige Ursache und die daraus folgende Sicherheit und Harmonie des Menschen als Wirkung bejaht, weichen die Begrenzungen der Materie. Durch Forschen in der Bibel, wie sie in dem geistigen Licht von Mrs. Eddys Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erscheint, haben Tausende den Weg in „das Land der Christlichen Wissenschaft" gefunden, „wo die Fesseln fallen und die Rechte des Menschen völlig erkannt und anerkannt werden" (S. 226, 227).

Auf Seite 106 dieses Buchs schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Gott hat dem Menschen unveräußerliche Rechte verliehen, unter anderen: Selbstregierung, Vernunft und Gewissen". Von diesen untrennbar sind andere Rechte wie Gesundheit, Gelegenheit, Freude und Fortschritt. Diese geistigen Vorrechte können in dem Verhältnis nutzbar gemacht werden, wie ihre permanente göttliche Verfügbarkeit erkannt wird; denn in der Bibel heißt es (Joh. 3, 27): „Ein Mensch kann nichts nehmen, es werde ihm denn gegeben vom Himmel". Dagegen empfangen die Menschen alles, was für das Glück wesentlich ist, wenn sie es von Gott, dem Geber „aller guten Gabe und aller vollkommenen Gabe" (Jak. 1, 17) erwarten. Die doktrinäre Theologie hat Gott als parteiisch angesehen, als ob er eine endliche Person wäre; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Gott als das unendliche göttliche Prinzip alles wahren Seins, dessen Gesetze verstanden und bewiesen werden können. Diese Lehre ist auf die Lehre Christi Jesu gegründet.

Der Sklavenhalter der Menschheit ist die Unkenntnis des Gesetzes Gottes oder falsche Annahme. Aberglaube und Halbwissen begleiten diese Unkenntnis. Erleuchtung, die auf die Erkenntnis gegründet ist, daß Gott das absolut Gute ist, vernichtet das furchtsame Denken, das die falsche Annahme kennzeichnet, und befähigt so die Menschen, ihre Mitmenschen gerecht zu richten und die Neigung der Zeit richtig zu beurteilen. Geistige Erleuchtung bewirkt Geduld, Duldsamkeit, Gleichmut und Hoffnung, weil sie die scheinbare Wirklichkeit der Störungen durchschaut und die Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten, enthüllt. Sie bestätigt Seine Allmacht und fürchtet daher keine geringere Macht; Seine Allwissenheit und fürchtet daher keine Torheit der Sterblichen; Seine Allgegenwart und frohlockt darüber, daß in Wirklichkeit alle Menschen von Gottes großer Liebe ewig umgeben sind.

Dies läßt erkennen, daß die Substanz menschlicher Freiheit geistige Freiheit ist. Diese Freiheit ist im Widerspiegeln Gottes, des Ursprungs alles wirklichen Seins, zu finden, was beweist, daß unser tatsächliches Selbst gottähnlich ist. Die Beweisgrundlage ist die Tatsache, daß die Schöpfung gut ist, daß sie in Güte nicht anders als ihr Schöpfer sein kann. Wenn man diesem Gegenstand seine ganze Aufmerksamkeit schenkt, kommt man zu dem Schluß, daß nichts anderes als das Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes den Menschen als sterblich darstellt. Seine Behauptungen müssen berichtigt werden. Seine anklagenden Einflüsterungen müssen zum Schweigen gebracht werden durch das Wissen, daß unsere Mitmenschen und wir selber—alles, was wirklich besteht—gottähnlich sind. Das selbstlose Bemühen, die geistige Wirklichkeit dadurch auszudrücken, daß man seine normale Kraft, geistig, freundlich, gesund zu denken, anwendet, ist der einzige sichere Weg zu dauernder Freiheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft entfaltet allen, die sich Gott nahen, eine Fülle der Erleuchtung für ihre täglichen Bedürfnisse. Sie weckt in ihnen die Dankbarkeit nachdenklichen, andächtigen Lebens. Und da „einer auf Gottes Seite eine Mehrheit ist", ist die Hilfe eines Rechtdenkenden gewissermaßen weltumspannend. Fortschrittliches geistiges Denken und Leben sind das Zeichen einer sanftmütigen und mächtigen Gewißheit des unendlichen Lebens. Laßt uns einstimmen in die biblische Versicherung (Joel 2, 21): „Fürchte dich nicht, liebes Land, sondern sei fröhlich und getrost; denn der Herr kann auch große Dinge tun".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

In a Chinese Garden

The sound of wind bells plays upon the night
Like moonbeams dancing on a silver sea.

GWEN CASTLE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1939

Famous Old Salem Homes To Open Doors

Chestnut street and its wealth of reminders of Samuel McIntire soon to be on public display.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., June 24—What is probably the most elegant vista of the early years of the United States in New England will be thrown open for public inspection here next Wednesday when some 30 houses along famous Chestnut Street will welcome visitors. It will be the first open-house day since Salem's tercentenary celebrations of more than a decade ago. Besides the rarity of the occasion, the present vogue of Federalist decor should hold special interest for many visitors.

The place of Salem, particularly Chestnut Street, in the development of the American home, has hardly been realized. Yet there is scarcely a city that doesn't boast a great many—in some it is even a preponderance—of big, square, solid houses, with central hallway, four bedrooms upstairs, four rooms down. There have been so many modifications of this style, and so many awkward porches and whatnots appended that it requires a few minutes contemplation to find traces of Chestnut Street and Samuel McIntire in them, but still it is there in the central idea.

In recent years, due in large measure to the widespread circulation of Chestnut Street photographs among leading architects in metropolitan centers, there has been a return to a more close approximation of the original style, to the improvement of the affected communities.

The story of Chestnut Street is the story of the gracious, expanding years in America just after the Revolution.

Freed Shipmasters

Prior to the break with England, Salem shipping had been under the harassment of the King's excise laws, largely dictated by the merchants of England who relished little the competition of Colonial sailors. The war freed the Salem shipmasters from the tax yoke, and their daring seamanship and desire for trade brought in an era of tremendous prosperity.

For two decades their strict Puritanism and habits of frugality prevailed, and for the most part they continued to live in unpretentious homes, sans luxury. But when the second generation came along there came, too, a desire to live a little better, to indulge a bit of ostentation, just a bit.

And with this desire came the flowering of the genius of Samuel McIntire, son of a housewright, a wood carver of distinction, a man who evolved a style of house that was large, beautiful, but still hinting a little of the Spartan in its restraint of ornament and simplicity of line.

So it was that 20 years after the Declaration of Independence, in the full flower of Salem's trade to the East and West Indies and to Hong Kong and Calcutta, and in the maturity of Samuel McIntire, there was laid out at the Western edge of Salem a broad street named Chestnut, though it hadn't a single tree of that species on it.

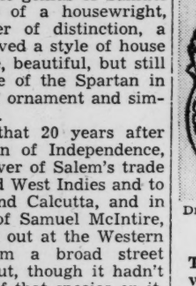
When the elms that give the street such a mellow and old appearance today were but saplings, workmen bustled about with stanch white pine beams, some of them more than a foot square, hammers pounded, and the noise of the saw was heard in the land.

Over this scene hovered a mild and pleasant gentleman whose practiced eye watched the building carefully, and whose coat slipped from his shoulders easily as he frequently put it off to participate in some bit of construction himself. He was Sam McIntire, the self-educated man who never looked upon the Georgian work of the Adam brothers, or other noted designers, and collabo-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight with generally moderate southerly winds; decreasing cloudiness tonight.

Maine: Cloudy and showers in southern part; warmer on east coast today; fair tomorrow.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy today; fair and warmer Sunday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy today; fair and warmer Sunday.

Massachusetts: Decreasing cloudiness tonight; slightly warmer; fair Sunday.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy today; conditions unchanged Sunday, but warmer.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy today; cloudy and warmer Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Weather partly cloudy with intermittent showers for today and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	67	Minneapolis	68	86
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	72	82	New York	66	82
Denver	58	90	Norfolk	76	82
Helena	42	66	Philadelphia	70	86
Kansas City	74	92	St. Louis	68	86
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	52	68
Miami	72	94	Washington	68	84

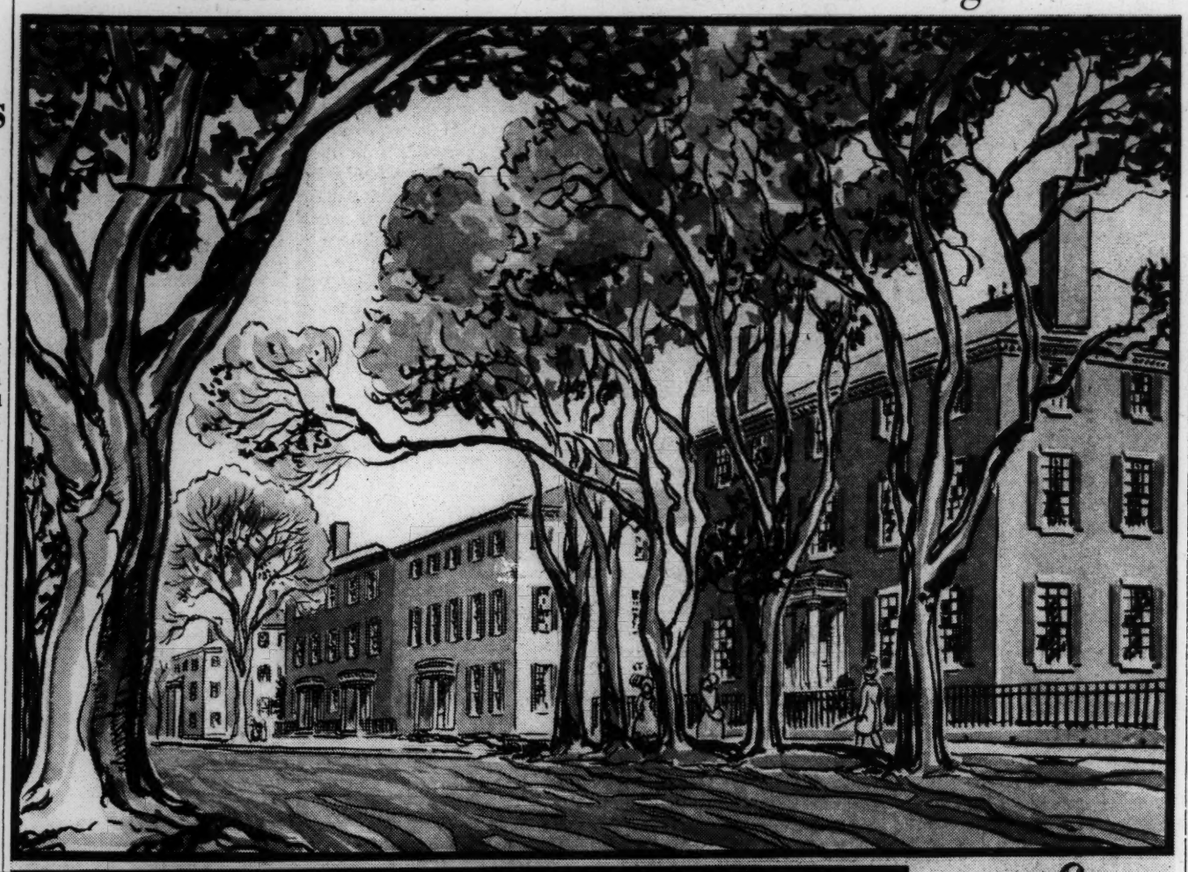
A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 24.
B—Maximum, June 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:04 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 6:29 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 7:04 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 7:34 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m. Sunday.

Where Memories of Old Salem Still Linger



Drawn by P. Wenderoth Saunders

Two Views Looking Down Chestnut Street

The homes on this famous old New England thoroughfare, with its wealth of McIntire architecture, will soon be opened to the public

Around the Corner—

Convention Fruits—A center of attraction at the Kiwanis convention in Mechanics Hall this week was the free orange juice stand, provided by California interests. Even during heights of oratory on the stage, delegates constantly sidled from their chairs and sought refreshment there.

The whirring juice extractors consumed 500 cases of the fruit—meaning about 90,000 separate oranges of that size—according to officials. That seems to indicate that it took about 18 oranges to quench the thirst of each of the 5,000 Kiwanis in the four and a half days of the convention.

Kinkajou Goes Visiting—The Kinkajou, which has been a prime favorite at the Children's Museum beside Jamaica Pond, since it arrived in January, left the museum this week for a long visit—a year at least—to the Metropolitan District Commission Zoo in Stoneham.

Being strictly a nocturnal animal the children who have petted him in his sleepy daytime moments have named him "Dopey." He has been active enough at night, though. Once he got out of his quarters and knocked over a telephone—giving rise to interesting speculations among the phone operators.

He is a member of the racoon family, with a long tail and long tongue. Brazil was his original home.

Sheila Joins Maureen—On April 30 the Anchor liner California brought to America the mother and sister Sheila of Maureen O'Sullivan, screen star. They went on to the State for which the steamer was named. There Sheila took a screen test and was given an M-G-M contract. On Wednesday this week Mrs. O'Sullivan sailed back alone from Boston for her home in Belfast, on another Anchor line vessel, the Transylvania.

Grant and Lee—Back in 1865 bearers of those names had one eventful meeting, which marked the close of the Civil War. After it Lee returned to the South and Grant to the North.

At Dartmouth College on Monday a Grant and a Lee—each distantly related to one of the generals—parted under much pleasanter circumstances, hoping to see each other again often. This time Lee went North and Grant South.

It was in 1933 when they met at the St. Albans School in Washington, D. C. They struck up a friendship then and have been roommates since until graduation at Dartmouth separated them on Monday—Charles Scribner Grant to go South to enter business in Washington and Lewis Vandergrift Lee to stay in the North for graduate work in chemistry at Cornell.

Mount Wachusett Hike Is Arranged

An all-day motor trip and hike to Mount Wachusett is planned for tomorrow by the WPA Division of Recreation and the Metropolitan District Commission. The group will meet on Cambridge Common at 10 a. m. Anyone interested is invited to call the Recreation Division, Capitol 4070, line 23, for reservations.

After lunch on the summit, Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist, will lead the party on a short walk, noting trees, shrubs and flowers which grow there but not elsewhere in this section.

Named for the Wachusett Indians, this 2000-foot hill provides a view of 20 lakes and ponds within a 15-mile radius.

Tobin Returns School Budget

Demanding elimination of the entering class at Teachers College of the City of Boston "with the ultimate objective of closing the institution with the graduating class of 1942," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night returned the 1939-40 school budget to the Boston School Committee without his signature.

Boston contributes 23.7 per cent of the cost of operating nine State teachers colleges and normal schools, which are entirely adequate to supply all teachers needed, the Mayor declared, and Boston "is the only city in the Commonwealth which has ever attempted to maintain a teachers college at its own expense" as well.

He would be pleased to accept an appropriation sufficient to carry through the sophomore, junior and senior classes now in the college, the Mayor said, but he did not approve the $137,648.86 appropriation in the budget, which provided also for an entering class next Fall.

The School Committee voted 4 to 1 a year ago to file Mayor Tobin's request for closing of the college. Then on May 9 this year elimination of an entering class was voted 3 to 2, then a week later Committeeman Joseph Lee, Jr., who had supported elimination, changed his position.

It is expected that the Mayor's recommendations will be voted upon at the next regular meeting of the Committee, on Monday.

Canadian Woman Decries Vote Limit

RANGELEY, Maine, June 24 (AP) Madame Pierre Casgrain, wife of the speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, decried last night the political and legal restrictions which prevent women of the Province of Quebec from voting in provincial elections.

Madame Casgrain, in a speech before the 47th convention of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, said that though Quebec customs were "quaint" and tradition was deep-rooted, "customs are not good as they are applied to women's rights."

She cited as instances laws permitting a boy of 14 and a girl of 12 to marry, but forbidding them to attend motion picture shows until they are 16.

"A spinster of 21 has the political status of a man, but she loses it when she marries," Madame Casgrain said, adding that she believed Quebec women would eventually gain the provincial vote. They already may vote in dominion elections.

O'Brien Gets Three to Five Year Sentence

Revere's former Mayor and City Treasurer has stay of execution for appeal to high court.

James M. O'Brien, once a street car conductor and then Mayor of Revere, was sentenced yesterday to serve from three to five years in State Prison by Judge Lewis Goldberg in Suffolk Superior Court, for embezzling $13,277.04 in 1935 when he was serving as Revere's City Treasurer.

A stay of execution was granted O'Brien pending appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and he was released on personal recognizance.

No defense was offered by the former Mayor at his trial. He contended that the shortage, if any, was due to a bookkeeping error.

The jury which convicted him on May 4 heard testimony by State auditors that they discovered the shortage after O'Brien had left the position of City Treasurer to become Mayor of Revere. The amount of the shortage was discovered a few days later, they testified, in a tin cash box in the City Treasurer's office.

Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham, however, introduced evidence showing by the serial numbers of some of the bills in the cash box, that they had been issued following the date of the disappearance of the money.

O'Brien, with a number of other defendants was afterwards placed on trial on conspiracy charges involving gambling conditions in Revere, but was found not guilty.

His conviction in the embezzlement case was obtained by Assistant Attorney General Derham on an indictment returned by the special Grand Jury investigating conditions in Revere.

The maximum penalty for the offense is 10 years in State Prison. The law also provides an alternative of not more than two years in jail and a fine of not more than $1,000.

Before sentence was passed Attorney James P. Brennan asked Judge Goldberg to file the embezzlement charge, pointing out that the money had not been lost to the City since it was found in the cash box.

Judge Goldberg replied: "This matter has given me a great deal of concern. I have given it a great deal of thought and what I am going to do is based upon that thought and not upon snap judgment. I see no choice but to impose the sentence I now do impose."

Squalus Sinking Probe Adjourns

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 24 (AP)—Construction of new rescue and salvage ships for each area in which submarines operate was recommended to a naval court yesterday as it suspended its investigation into the sinking of the undersea boat Squalus on May 23.

Referring to the present salvage vessel Falcon as a "superannuated tug," Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard and director of rescue and salvage operations, proposed the new ships and suggested a rescue bell for each.

Admiral Cole had unsparing praise for "every member of the rescue group who worked under tremendous strain but gave no indication of excitement."

The board adjourned its inquiry until the sunken submarine is raised from the ocean mud 15 miles off Portsmouth and is brought to a Navy Yard dry-dock for inspection—an operation estimated to take "at least a month" more.

The inquiry opened June 19. Testimony of survivors of the Squalus during the first four days tended to support an early theory by some officers that a failure in the submarine's air-induction system allowed sea water to pour into its after compartments and plunge it to the bottom.

MacMillan Is Off For Arctic Circle

By the Associated Press

Boothbay Harbor, Maine
June 24

The Arctic Circle lured 64-year-old Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan on his 18th expedition into the north today.

Continuing a search for new scientific and physical horizons, the explorer and a crew of college students trimmed Commander MacMillan's 80-foot auxiliary schooner, Bowdoin, here for the start this afternoon of a 6,000 mile, 11-weeks cruise to Disko Bay, birthplace of icebergs on the west coast of Greenland.

The expedition will study the movement of great glaciers there.

Support Urged For Saltonstall's Slash of Budget

Public support of Governor Saltonstall's "unprecedented and courageous move" yesterday in vetoing 54 items in Massachusetts' first biennial budget and reducing the appropriations in two other items, was sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The Chamber described the Governor's demand for retrenchment as a challenge to individuals and organizations who have been publicly urging action of this kind. It asked the citizens of the Commonwealth to demand support from their Senators and Representatives for this economy effort.

As he signed the appropriations bill, Governor Saltonstall stated that it was "the first time in years the trend has been reversed and we have reduced the so-called maintenance costs."

Republican administration leaders today expressed confidence that they could obtain sufficient legislative support for the Governor's $2,370,000 slash in the budget, reducing the total outlay to $150,735,817. A two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives is required to overturn the veto on any item.

The law provides that the House must pass on every vetoed item by roll-call vote. Lawrence Gove, House Clerk, pointed out that since each roll call takes about 20 minutes the whole procedure will require something like 18 hours.

In a special message the Governor urged the Legislature to approve his emergency tax proposals providing for cigarette taxes, increased levies on incomes, gasoline and other taxes, which, he stated, would raise $50,000,000 in the next two years. The Ways and Means Committee will hold public hearings on this program next week.

In another message to the Legislature Governor Saltonstall asked for speedy enactment of legislation reducing travel and meal allowances for State employees. He estimated that $310,429 could be saved in this way during the last four months of this year and next year.

Seaplane Channel Plan Disapproved

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Secretary Harry H. Woodring has notified Congress President Roosevelt has disapproved a recommendation of Army engineers for construction of a seaplane channel and anchorage in Boston Harbor, Mass.

He attached to the favorable engineers' report on the $2,300,000 proposal the following memorandum from the President:

"I cannot approve of this because there is no evidence that seaplanes would use this seaplane channel. I regard it as a highly improper expenditure. If every harbor on the coast tries to get an appropriation for a seaplane channel on the theory that trans-Atlantic planes might by stress of weather be driven into their particular harbor, we open up a new and unwarranted field."

The engineers' recommendation was for a channel 12 feet deep and 1,500 feet wide from President Road to the easterly margin of Boston airport, with excavated material to be used for enlargement of the airport.

Youths Tell N. E. Council Success Tales

Half-dozen examples of how to find the door of opportunity presented by as many young men.

YORK HARBOR, Maine, June 24 (AP)—The New England Council held up to thousands of new school and college graduates today a half-dozen examples of youths who conceived and launched businesses since the beginning of the depression. The youths told their "success stories" at the 55th quarterly meeting of the Council here.

They were: Henry Palmer, Jr., Stonington, Conn., boatbuilder; Douglas W. Forrest, Bantam, Conn., beef raiser; Herbert O. Robinson, Medford, Mass., grocer; John Hooper, Brattleboro, Vt., book publisher; James M. Prentice, Holyoke, Mass., manufacturer of electric games, and Eric W. Kelley, Jonesport, Maine, peat moss packer.

Only Mr. Hooper and Mr. Prentice, of the successful young New Englanders, are college graduates, although Mr. Kelley attended the University of Maine for three years.

Mr. Palmer, deciding there was room in his native Connecticut for an industrious boatbuilder, purchased a defunct shipyard. The hurricane, which damaged his yard somewhat, also damaged many boats in the area and brought him immediately all the work he could handle.

Mr. Forrest, reared on a farm, borrowed money to buy a herd of Ayrshire cattle. Since then his cows have made excellent records at cattle shows, and he is a certified judge of Ayrshires in New England.

Mr. Prentice had a plan for manufacturing an electric baseball game which he had worked out in high school. He produced and sold 200 in the first year, then borrowed capital and hired helpers. He now employs 30 persons and has 27 different types of electrical games in the market.

Mr. Robinson, after a three-month unsuccessful search for work, borrowed capital, bought a carload of oranges and leased a small store. His business increased so rapidly he opened two other stores and now employs 30 workers.

Mr. Hooper sold school textbooks for three years after his graduation from college in 1928 and developed new ideas about books and book selling. In 1932 he convinced Ephraim Crane, President of the Vermont Printing Company, that he was the individual to take over the fledgling Stephen Daye Press. Today the press is nationally known.

Mr. Kelley, manager of the Maine Peat Moss Company, Jonesport, learned in his university course that there were undeveloped deposits of peat moss in his native Washington County. He tracked down some capital and bought 5,000 acres of bogs. He began marketing it a year ago and today believed he could supply as much as the entire country could use.

Merritt Parkway Toll Held Aid to New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK HARBOR, Maine, June 24—The recent action by Connecticut's Legislature imposing a 10-cent toll on the year-old Merritt Parkway to provide funds for the construction of the Wilbur L. Cross Parkway is part of the State's new and revolutionary highway program which "has an important bearing on the development of New England," Highway Commissioner William J. Cox of Connecticut today told business leaders gathered here at the Marshall House for the New England Council's fifty-fifth quarterly meeting.

Ten-cent tolls also will be imposed on the Cross Parkway, as it is constructed from the end of the Merritt Parkway toward Hartford and the Massachusetts line.

Connecticut Council Directors attending the meeting declared that they regarded these tolls as an investment in highway safety, comfort, and convenience, which would supply sufficient revenue to undertake construction of the Cross Parkway much sooner than otherwise would be possible.

Members of the Council's Highway Committee said that the Connecticut program would expedite the building of the proposed 400-mile Coastal Highway from New York to Bar Harbor, which, if and when completed, would reduce driving time between these two points by more than five hours.

"The Connecticut bills," Commissioner Cox declared, "provide for the construction of a bridge across the Thames River at New London, for a bridge across the Connecticut River at Hartford, and for the establishment of toll stations on the Merritt Parkway and its extension, the Cross Parkway—the proceeds of the tolls to be used for the construction of the Cross Parkway."

Fruit Tree Acreage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's fruit-tree acreage leads the rest of the States, being 27 per cent of the total.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown. Featuring Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Adolphe Menjou in "King of the Turf." 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong and Akim Tamiroff. 1:50, 5:06, 8:05.

Normandie—
"Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with D. O'Keefe. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett and Roland Young.

Uptown—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 2:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "For Love of Money," June Lang and Robert Kent. 11:35 a. m., 2:34, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Also "New England Yesterday and Today." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Radio—Page 10

Coolidge Corner—
"Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Tremont—
"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia De Haviland. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunn. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Idiot's Delight," featuring Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer.

Trans-Lux—
"Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynward. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO Boston—
"Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. Also "Rookie Cop," with Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Captain Fury, featuring Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. State: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Orpheum 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
The Kid From Kokomo," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell and May Robson. Fenway: 1:30, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Temple of Tunis," "Donald's Lucky Day," "Tax Troubles," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story, "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Also "Little Miss Roughneck," with Edith Fellows. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Saint In New York," with Kay Sutton.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Tole. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

University—
Joan Crawford in "Ice Follies of 1939," 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Huckleberry Finn," starring Mickey Rooney. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Don Ameche in "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Poet's Love," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Entrance of the Little Fauns" ..... Pierné
Ouverture Solennelle ..... Glazounov
Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in A minor, Op. 16 ..... Grieg
I. Allegro molto moderato
II. Adagio
III. Allegro moderato molto e marcato
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss

Chinese Pageant and Ballet Is Planned by Student Group

A Chinese fashion pageant, a Chinese ballet, and a Chinese concert will feature the annual banquet of the Chinese Student Christian Association in North America, tonight, at 6:30, in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.

Proceeds from the banquet are going toward relief in China.

Principal speakers of the evening will be Dr. Walter Judd, student of the United States and Far East problems, and Dr. P. C. Chang, Professor of Nankai University and a member of the People's Political Party. Dr. Chang has recently arrived from Chungking and Europe.

The fashion pageant, said to be the first of its kind ever held in Boston, is under the direction of Mrs. G. W. Van Gorder and will display what has been chic in China from 1760 to the present. The ballet, "Pigeon Boy," has been staged by Mrs. Havel Sands Welch. Singing is to be led by Jen-Kung Li of the Juilliard Music School, New York.

The banquet tonight is one of the highlights of the Chinese Student Christian Association conference which began on Thursday and is continuing through June 26.

The Association stresses particularly the need for financial aid at this time, pointing out that the Church Committee for China Relief, through which its funds are spent, can feed one refugee on $12 for a whole year. The Committee has already sent $203,681 to China, which means more than $1,200,000 in Chinese currency. This would maintain 400,000 people for a month.

To the Church Committee come constant reports of conditions, of which these are samples:

From Kaifeng: "We are still feeding nearly 7,000 destitute. As we had come to the end of our resources, your last grant will enable us to continue. . . . Multitudes are desperate. . . ."

From Shanghai: "The children are the most pitiful lot. Our underfed youngsters have been given bean milk by the ton. . . . At our children's camp we got 600 cups of the hot milk for $3.15 Chinese currency. We have fed the refuse bean dregs to pigs and now have six nice fat pigs."

From Honan: "Some have been saved from starvation—at least for the present. Nearly 4,000 have been helped and there are 6,000 more in dire need. Many came after the grain had been dispensed. Widows and fatherless children are in the majority."

Keyboard Music Dedicated

Assembled by Harvard in a new Isham Memorial Library of Organ Music, located in the university's Memorial Church in the Yard, now reposes one of the world's finest collections of keyboard music. Containing about 600 volumes of music, some of which is dated as early as the year 1500, the library is particularly designed for reference work by scholars. It was dedicated this week as part of the ceremonies of Harvard's Commencement.

The complete range of organ music is covered, with the works all major composers for the organ included in the collection. One of its unique features, not duplicated anywhere else in the world so far as is known, is the assembly of a great number of photostats and microfilm enlargements of early European and American keyboard music in manuscript or printed form. These reproductions have been gathered through the aid of governments, library authorities, and private collectors.

The library is in memory of the late Ralph Isham, a member of the Class of 1889 at Harvard. This class, which is holding its 50th anniversary reunion this year, participated in the dedication ceremonies. Among the speakers were Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Librarian and Musicologist of Cornell University, and Dean Willard L. Sperry, chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers.

Aid Repayment Ordered by Court

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Judge James C. Donnelly in Superior Court has ruled that a woman who once received old-age assistance and who later came into an inheritance must return to the city the aid received.

The case, described by both sides as a friendly suit to test the law, will be appealed to the State Supreme Court, losing counsel said.

Miss Elizabeth A. Quinn received $1,950 in assistance from 1932 to 1937, when she was bequeathed $7,200.

With the inheritance, she offered to repay the city, but both city counsel and her solicitor agreed court decision was necessary.

City Counsel Archibald M. Hillman said if the city eventually won, Worcester, and many communities in the State, could proceed to collect in scores of cases.

Chinese Checkers Week

Chinese checkers—the current popular pastime—can now be played with a definite purpose of supporting China relief. The China Group of Boston today announced next week as Chinese Checkers Week, and has suggested that each time persons play the game they pay a "royalty" and send the amuont, however small, to the China Group of Boston, 183 Pleasant Street, Milton, Mass.

Business Is Good!

Our Prices Are Low—Our Cars Are "Right"

'38 Ford DL. Cabriolet, radio $635
'38 Ford DL. Fordor. radio $575
'37 Ford Thrifty 60 Fordor $345
'37 Ford Thrifty 60 Tudor $295
'37 Stud. DL. 4-Door. radio $475
'36 Ford Tour. Tudor. radio $295
'36 Ford Coupe $275
'34 Ford DL. Tudor $165

HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ
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BOSTON

Three Liners Due In Boston Lead Week-End Influx

Week-End Sailings

Three big trans-Atlantic liners are due to visit this port late today, the vanguard of the week-end marine parade of 30 craft of all types, including three other deep-water passenger vessels.

Incoming is the Anchor Line's Caledonia, bringing a large passenger list from Glasgow and Belfast. Outgoing are the Italian Line's motorship Saturnia, and the Cunard White Star liner Scythia. The Saturnia is due to sail at 5:30 p. m. for Mediterranean ports and the Scythia at 10 p. m. for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool.

Tomorrow the United States Lines' steamer American Shipper is due from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, and the American President Lines' steamer President Van Buren. Monday, the Nova Scotia of the Johnston Warren Lines, is due in from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F.

Aboard the Scythia tonight will be 363 passengers, including James H. Tatsch, of Boston, librarian of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Theological School, and Mrs. Sperry; Prof. Helen S. Hughes, of Wellesley, professor of English literature and dean of graduate students; Mrs. Richard Sears of the Back Bay.

Among the passengers on the Scythia when she sails from the Cunard-White Star pier tonight will be former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who is going to Ireland for a visit.

The Saturnia will embark about 400 passengers at Boston, making a total of 1,200 passengers aboard. First class and tourist accommodations are booked to capacity, and the third class are nearly sold out, so that only a few empty third-class cabins prevent the Saturna from having the distinction of being the first ship to sail from Boston this season with a full list.

Booked to sail tonight are Mrs. W. E. McGregor and her daughter, Miss F. J. McGregor of Boston, prominent in social and sports circles, and Miss Jeanne E. Toye of Jamaica Plain, who is starting out on an extensive tour.

Forty Plus Group Marks First Year

Forty Plus of New England, parent group of a movement which has become world wide, celebrated its first anniversary last night with a supper at the Homecraft Shop at 711 Boylston Street, which was attended by about 200 past and present members.

During its first year, it was reported, Forty Plus chapters were organized in 28 other cities in the United States, Canada and Europe and 28 more are in process of formation. The Boston group has, since Dec. 1, 1938, found jobs for 544 men by working on the idea that its members—all experienced executives—are better able to "sell" the qualifications of others than they are their own—and by stressing the Golden Rule.

Forty Plus also reported considerable success in its campaign to dispel the illusion that ability can be measured by years.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

Summer Sale of Millinery

All of our better hats reduced to cost and less for immediate clearance.

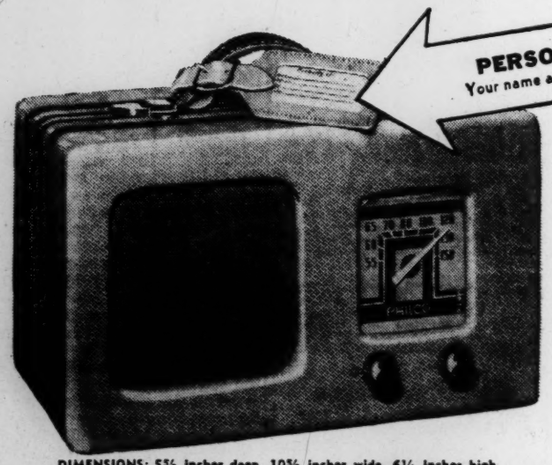
Ethel Atkins

344 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

7 pounds LIGHTER . . . with TWICE the battery life!

New Philco Portable



DIMENSIONS: 5⅜ inches deep, 10⅝ inches wide, 6¼ inches high

NEW DEVELOPMENTS from the Philco Research Laboratories make this new kind of portable radio possible.

BOOSTER ANTENNA CIRCUIT permits greater sensitivity with less bulk. Gives FULL performance in nearly HALF usual size.

REVOLUTIONARY new speaker and circuit cut battery drain in half . . . with performance that surprises experts.

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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS—CALL HUBBARD 2700 UNTIL 10 P. M.

Children's Night at the Pops

Nancy O'Donnell and John Thomson

They are seen seated at a table enjoying the special program arranged by Conductor Arthur Fiedler which included Saint-Saëns' "Animals Carnival."

V. F. W. Convention Asks New Preference

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 24 (AP) — The Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, yesterday urged that service veterans of such "peacetime expeditions" as the Nicaraguan expedition be given civil service preference similar to that of World War veterans.

Delegates to a three-day annual State convention indorsed a resolution seeking vigorous action to correct "discrimination" against peacetime campaigners on foreign soil.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Musical program	George Duffy's Orch.	Congress of Youth	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Literature," talk	Sport comment	"City and Rural Youth"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Network program	Benny Carter's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Network program	Benny Carter's Orch.	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Washington Week	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Gypsy Caravan	Dinner Dance Music
7:15		"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Johnny Cole's Or.	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	National Forensic League	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Johnny Cole's Or.	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"People's Quiz Club"	National Forensic League	Kerry Dances
8:00	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15		Benny Goodman's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports	"Mother's Musical Album"
8:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	"Ranch Boys"
8:45					
9:00	"Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Jack Jenny's Orch.	"Classical Album"; highlights from "Aida"
9:15				Jack Jenny's Orch.	
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"		Arch Oboler's Plays: "Luck of Mark Street"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"; highlights from "Aida"
9:45				Chuck Foster's Orch.	
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet; M. Warnow's Or.	Sen. James E. Murray	WFBR dedication	Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15		Barney Rapp's Orch.	WFBR dedication		Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30		Al Donahue's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45	Rep. Austin, Conn.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jun. Chamb. of Com.	"Music by Moonlight"	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Finnish Festival from	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30	Barry Wood's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	N. Y. World's Fair	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank Trumbauer's Or	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning Prelude	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio		Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		Tone Pictures: Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ Loft"; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Travel talk	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15			"Tom Terris"		"Let There Be Light"
9:30	Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Caravan"; organ; soloists; choir	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings				Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	NBC Dance Orchestra; soloist	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers		Lithuanian program
11:00	'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:15	'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service		
11:45			St. Paul's Service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony Orch.; Robert Weede, baritone; Henrietta Schumann, pianist	Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Program previews.		Drama: music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir and organ		"On Your Job"; vocational guidance drama	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45				Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	"Gems of Melody"	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist		Religious program		Portuguese Hour
1:30	Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Orchestra; vocalists	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Baptist Convention		Zionist Convention	Orange Blossom Quartet	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Action"; drama	Vicente Gomez, guitarist; orchestra	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny"; variety	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15				Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Wedding ceremony	Charles Drury's Orchestra; vocalists	Univ. of Chicago Round Table: Eduard Benes	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Zionist Convention			News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor	Three Cheers: trio	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists orchestra	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15		'Bookman's Notebook"		Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30		News; talk	"Name the Place"; travelogue game	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Moonlight Sonata"		Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"Words Without Music"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paso Troubadours: Las Tapatias Trio	"The Foursome"
4:15		"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"		"Melodic Moods"
4:30	James Melton; Kay	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours"	"Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	"Melodic Moods"
4:45	St. Louis Blues	"Tapestry Musicale"	"Miracle of Paper"		Dramatization
5:00	Organ recital	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Musicale	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45		"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	The Hour of Musical Fun	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, soprano organ	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15		Speaker; music			Music; baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Hollywood"	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orch.	News Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dramatization
6:45			Baseball comment	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform'; informal discussion	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny Program: vocalists; orchestra	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15		"Popular Classics"		Bill McCune's Orchestra	Violin; organ; piano
7:30	"Musical Playhouse"; songs; or.	Radio Guild Drama	Colonial Club Orchestra of Northwestern Univ.	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	The Ambassadors and Jose Martinez's Orch.
7:45		Radio Guild Drama			
8:00	"The Adventures of Ellery Queen: 'Adventures of the Last Man Club'"	NBC Orchestra; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; Alec Templeton, pianist; Bette Davis; orch.	American Forum of the Air: Senators Schwellenbach and Murray on "Relief Measures"	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:15		NBC Orchestra; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor			"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Summer Hour: Francia White; James Melton; Kay Lorraine; orch.	C. Boyer; H. Wood in "Monsieur Beaucaire"	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15		Walter Winchell	"American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30		Irene Rich: sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; drama	News; Charlie Barnett's Orchestra	The Circle: Lawrence Tibbett; Madeleine Carroll; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect; orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Cambridge Lyceum: round table talks
10:15				"Good Will Hour"	
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Sir. Wm. Crawford	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
11:00	News; International Exchange program	News; scores; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	
11:15		"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Waltz Time"	
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Waltz Time"	E. Hoagland's Orch.
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra		News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly music	"Pappy, Jeb, and Ezra"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev W. L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	George Wheeler, songs
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"		Don Artiste, pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	Dramatization	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"; Norman Cloutier's Orchestra; vocalists	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"		Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Music Camp	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	"Poetic Strings"	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45	"Poetic Strings"	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orchestra; vocalist	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30		Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Rhythmaires; orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Benny Burton's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra; vocalist; guitar	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour		Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	R. Carhart, songs	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	'Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Dance Music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45		"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"		"Princess of Song"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time"; music; comedy	Order of Adventures: true tall tales	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"150 Years of Democracy"; speakers
8:15				Sport program	
8:30	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	Magic Key; preview of "Second Fiddle" with	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Around the Town"
8:45				Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Around the Town"
9:00	Theater: Janet Gaynor and George Brent in "Mrs. Moonlight"	Sonja Henie; Tyrone Power; talks; orchs.	Allen Roth Presents: Joe Lilley's chorus; soloists	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30		National Forum: Sen. Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex.		"Author! Author!"; literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45			Network program		"Classical Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloist; quartet	Foreign news comment	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:30	Press Women's Radio Awards	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orchestra	News Service
10:45		Al Donahue's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra		Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Weather news	News; scores; weather	News Service		Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Rio Rito's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Famous Old Salem Homes to Open Doors

(Continued from Page 9)

rated with the great Bulfinch only once, yet who excels them all in some ways and was completely capable of designing houses, public buildings, and even the furniture that went in them and the gardens that surrounded them.

Artisan in True Sense

Moreover, he was capable of personally building a house, making the furniture or laying out the garden . . . an artisan in the truest sense.

McIntire did not himself build all the houses on Chestnut Street, but he gave the street its character as well as some of its principal buildings, and McIntire's successors, including his son, carried out his general scheme for the remaining houses.

Nearly every house, of course, has a story. There is No. 29, built in 1826. Its rose red bricks and delicately lighted doorway belie the fact that the house is built like a fortress, with walls two feet thick. It was built by an Englishman, David Lord, yet closely follows the McIntire plan with its shortened third floor windows and window caps, designed to make it look broader and more squat.

The interior of this house is probably the most ornate of the street, having Carrera marble fireplaces in the great double parlor and dining room. This house also boasts one of the first bathtubs in America. It is of marble, imported from Rome, and may still be seen in the basement of the house.

Furnishings of the houses followed the pace set by Elias Hasket Derby, richest of the merchants and nominal head of the great Derby and Crowinshield families, and were richly elegant though plain. Social activities were shocking to the Puritanical sense of that time, but nonetheless quiet and expressive of good taste, as judged by today's standards.

The passing years have been kind to Chestnut Street. The population of Salem, while showing healthy growth, has not crowded this residential district. Industries, likewise, have gone in other directions. Moreover, Chestnut Street is not a through thoroughfare, so streetcar lines and heavy traffic have not brought their bustling atmosphere and mechanical changes into its peaceful margins.

Picture of Past

You can stand at the head of Chestnut Street some pleasant afternoon with the Elms rustling overhead and almost picture to yourself Pickering Dodge walking up the red brick sidewalk, complete with gray top hat, buff vest, with its great chronometer chain, gold-headed stick striking on the walk.

It's all part of the past, Chestnut Street, but a part reflective of the grandeur and prosperity of the struggling new nation. It is an interesting experience to see this phase of the country mirrored so accurately and elegantly, and the taste and charm of their houses hints of a gentleness and beauty in the Early Republic that we are sometimes apt to lose today.

It would, indeed, be too bad to lose it, and the efforts of the Chestnut Street residents to preserve it have won wide applause. It was about a year ago that some effort was made to bring a modern apartment house to the street. Protests were made and they focused interest of the town on the necessity for keeping Chestnut Street as it is.

Formation of the Chestnut Street Associates followed, and the Open House Day was decided upon as a method of both raising money with which to protect the historic mansions and at the same time acquainting a wider circle with the street, its history and its associations.

Residents of the street fell in with the plan readily, and many are donning costumes of the early nineteenth century for the day, and are serving as guides for the visitors. There will be dancing, to old music and steps, on the street, luncheon will be served in old Hamilton Hall, built by McIntire in 1805, and everything done to make visitors as fully acquainted with the street as possible.

The Associates are charging $1 admission to the street and $1 to the houses.

American Primitives Shown

The Arts in Boston

The interest in primitive Americana continues. At the Boston Art Club there has been hung in the special galleries on the first floor a selection of early American portraits, landscapes, genre subjects from the collection of Miss Bessie J. Howard.

The increasing devotion to American provincial handicraft moves apace with increasing pride in national achievement. Most of the pictures in this display have probably been gathering dust in attics, or at best been kept as cumbrous heirlooms. Not so long ago, we were inclined to look upon them as crude and childlike undertakings, not to be taken with artistic seriousness. Recent interest, however, in the childlike and primitive style has been encouraged by one tendency in modern art, and we have come to cherish the freshness of approach, the forthright directness of the untutored painter. We go so far as to say that some of these artists have profited by being deprived of formal education. They have preserved an original and spontaneous quality of style.

Among Miss Howard's pictures there are many which do not hold up to the requirements of naturalism; on the other hand, in their simple symmetry, in their clear lineaments and graphic details, they prove not only engaging, but pictorially attractive. The heads may not sit properly on the shoulders; the hands may be too small, or too stiff, the mouths may be mechanically drawn, and yet the very faults prove an enhancing feature. Somehow, the pictures which are furthest removed from the influence of academies and well-rooted traditions are the most refreshing. There are a few which are reminiscent of the English school of portraiture. There is a very early Copley which already reveals his professionalism. But for the most part, the pictures are the flat, ornamental, gaunt, awkward likenesses executed for a nominal sum by journeymen who peddled their wares from door to door. The limner could not always distinguish between the traits of the adult and the child. They are worth seeing, these ingenuous depictions of American ancestors.

Included besides are some landscapes, executed with more knowledge of craft, with more experience in selecting and handling materials. There are, further, some of the typical memorial pictures.

D. A.

Tobin Gives Tips To the Job Seeker

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night told members of the graduating class of Bryant and Stratton Commercial School that the best means of finding employment is to "keep your gaze upon the needs of others. The job seeker who focuses his attention more and more narrowly on his own need, the longer his anxious search for employment becomes."

The real need of the job seeker, Mayor Tobin said, "is to see just what service others require, sometimes even before he clearly realizes it himself. Business constantly sees both old and new needs which ought to be filled in a new way."

An optimistic note in reference to the depression was struck by the speaker, when he said that a period of stagnation in business gives rise to new needs and well-paid jobs, "which never would have come into existence if the depression had not occurred. An economic crisis makes more room for young men, and can make more room for every man who has the insight to find fresh opportunity and industry to profit by it."

Mayor Tobin was introduced by J. William Blaisdell, President of the School. Diplomas were presented to 159 graduates, of whom 33 were honor students.

Expense Division Of South Station

The Public Utilities Commission has been asked by Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston & Providence Railroad to study the use of the South Station and to apportion expenses among the lines utilizing its facilities.

Mr. Warren asserted that instead of paying its agreed 70 per cent rental share for the South Station, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is forcing this share out of its subsidiaries, the Boston & Providence and Old Colony lines.

The New Haven and the B. & A. divide on a 70-30 per cent basis the $1,700,000 charged for the station by the Boston Terminal Company.

Arthur W. Blackman, counsel for the New Haven, argued that the question is in the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court of Connecticut and asked for dismissal of the petition. Both matters were taken under advisement.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Sunday, June 25

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m. — International Institute Hour: Albanian-American group.
4:00 p. m.—Scandinavian program.
4:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": Bernard Shaw.
5:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:00 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."

For Monday, June 26

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truth Behind the Headlines" Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—Bulletins for Dxers.
9:00 p. m.—Television course.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 26

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

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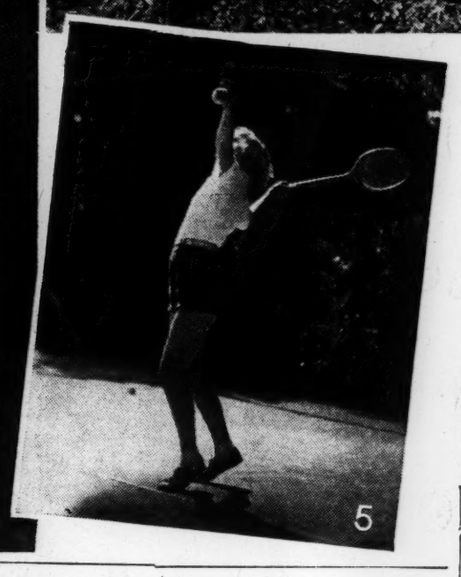

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Courtesy of Camps Idlewild, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; Mowglis, East Hebron, N. H.; Cotuit, South Sandwich, Mass.; T-Ledge, Orrs Island, Maine.

These are some of the activities your boys and girls will soon be sharing with new friends and old. 1—Early morning dip, or midday swim, they'll not miss either, you may be sure; and by the time they come home, what aquatic feats to report! 2—Learning to ride means lessons in self-mastery, and in kindness to animals, too.

3—One of the first tests they'll work hard to pass is the canoe test, so they can have the fun of handling a canoe as these two girls are doing.

4—Examining, with the help of a nature teacher, the small creatures they find on the beach or in the woods often resolves petty fears into abiding interest and a keener observation of all that goes on about them.

5—Games of many kinds fill their days with fun and wholesome exercise.

Campers Away! And Our Wish: Bon Voyage

We Stay-at-Homes Shall Miss You, but Hope to Grow Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The huge steel rafters of the railway station echo to children's high voices. The train-gate exits are each a cluster of youngsters with more every moment. It is the Saturday before the Fourth of July, and across America over a million boys and girls are on their way to camp.

You who have sewed on that last name-tape for Ted and inscribed an inky number on the final handkerchief for Mary Lou, who have at last packed up the overfull suitcases and dufflebags—what do you feel you have the right to expect from the camp which so soon will take complete charge of your offspring?

If six or eight weeks from now you could look within the thoughts and attitudes of these same children as they return through the train gates, their camp experience for 1939 behind them, you would find most of them really different. Yes, something has happened to them at camp that probably would not have happened at home.

* * *

Of course, if you had nothing else to do, all summer, but be counselor, guide, and friend of your child; and if you had a beautiful out-of-doors place in which to do it, where earth and sea and sky unite in beauty to uplift and enrich daily living; and if you could build this living entirely around the needs of the child; if you had the advice of trained educators who understand children and special equipment for working with them out of doors, plus the services of special craft teachers and woodsmen and nature-study experts and athletic directors; and if you could add, too, a fine handpicked group of playmates who would for the space of the summer be under the same guidance. . . . Then, you would be able to do, perhaps, what a rightly chosen camp can do for your child.

But no! There is something else—and this you cannot easily provide—the new start that new surroundings away from home often give a child, and the dignity he feels in having grown-up friends of his own, counselors who have not been his parents all along the line, who by their very newness are approached by him in a new way.

You have tried to listen in on his play and take part, without snooping; for you realize that it is a person's leisure that is often the real key to character. But camp deals entirely with a child's leisure. Guidance of leisure, training a boy or girl to invest his playtime more effectually, enriching child's viewpoints concerning his use of time and choice of companions, even concerning periods spent alone—these are the camp's chosen and priceless fields. Children and puppies learn through play. You, busy at your office or at your housework; you, relegated to adulthood anyway in a world of adult activities, cannot or do not enter into his play to the full. As a playmate, then, he shifts for himself—even when he goes to a school that aims to include this side of his life—shifts for himself, that is, until camp.

* * *

At camp all seems fun. Even keeping the tent or cabin shipshape. Even doing the routine, orderly things that he knows, down deep, to be chores. He is Somebody—not a child among adults. He learns to swim, to do feats of skill, he goes on long hikes with his comrades, he lifts his voice in song, he enjoys beauty with companions who enjoy it, and in the new environment he expresses this new discovery of himself without shame and without anyone's taking undue notice. He has experiences that his parents do not have; so he somehow feels taller, more reliable. He learns to co-operate as one of a group, to be less important and yet more essential, to express loyalty through service and affection, to do independent thinking. These things his home may have tried to teach him, but the setting seemed perhaps too familiar to provide just that necessary backdrop of drama that gives him zest for new effort.

* * *

So when the million or more returning campers fill the trains at the end of the camp season, pour out through the railway stations, bound up the steps of countless homes, they will in the old familiar places yet be treading on new ground. And we on our part in the weeks that intervene from now till then, will earnestly be training ourselves to think of Ted or Mary Lou not as our own children but as campers, so that when they return, the same youngsters but yet somehow different, we shall be ready to go on with them—from there.

M. J. T.

Stars, Clouds, and Weather

Vacation Nature Study With the Children—4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To sleep out in the open under the stars is one of the great experiences of childhood which every child should have, even though "sleep" is the neglected element in the proceedings and even though the child may retreat to the commonplace safety of his own bedroom before the night is over. And what better introduction to the majesty, immensity, and orderliness of the universe could he have?

The first step in appreciating the wonders of the heavens is obviously knowledge that the world is round and whirling through space in the orbit of the sun. A very good little book for five and six year olds is "The World Is Round" by Rose Wyler (Grossett and Dunlap, 25 cents), which can be supplemented by experiments with a light, a globe, and a ball.

After the child has an approximate picture of the relation of the earth and the sun and hence of night and day, tell him about the moon and the planets and let him watch the moon's changes for a couple of weeks. A good pair of binoculars will make the moon really look like a ball hung in space. Children of eight and older love to hear about the vast distances in the universe, about the stars that are just other suns millions of miles away, about constellations and nebulae and the milky way. Of course, most of this is beyond their comprehension (as it is beyond ours), but it stretches their thinking and appeals to their imaginations to hear about it. Sometimes it is possible to supplement observation by a trip to an observatory on Open Night, and an inexpensive prism suspended in the sunlight will give the child a practical notion of spectra.

Time for Parents To Brush Up

When a child begins asking serious questions about the stars, it is time for his parents to brush up their own knowledge. A fine book obtainable at most public libraries is "The Stars in Their Courses," by Sir James Jeans (Cambridge, $2.50); "Seeing Stars" at the dime store is worth several times its trifling cost. A good elementary book for older children is "The Story of Earth and Sky," by C. and H. Washburne (Appleton-Century, $3.50). Finally, Nature Magazine and the Science News Letter both publish star maps once a month.

Most children have a pretty active curiosity about the weather, and fortunately a study of weather gives plenty of scope for action on the child's part. Four and five year olds love to keep calendars and six year olds to study thermometers and record the temperature. In the kindergarten the teacher first rules a blank calendar headed by an appropriate picture, and each day one child marks the date with a yellow or black crayon, depending on the weather.

To make a replica of a thermometer, take a piece of stout cardboard and a hank of clothesline nearly twice as long. Paint one half of the cord red, and mark on the cardboard the figures of a true thermometer with various additional comments such as "warm," "hot," "very hot," and so on. Fasten the cord to the cardboard so that it can be pulled up and down to leave the top of the red in the appropriate position—and your six-year-old will be reading the thermometer in no time.

Barometers And Clouds

Children enjoy reading barometers, too, and deciding whether it is going to rain or not for their picnic. They always like to hear this about the first serious student of clouds, Lamarck, the French natural scientist: Confined as a young man for a year to a stuffy Paris bedroom, his only window was a skylight and his only amusement was to watch the clouds. By the end of that year he had completed his great pioneer work on cloud formations.

"The Earth, the Seas and the Heavens," compiled from the Encyclopaedia Britannica is full of pictures of clouds, stars, lightning, volcanoes, hot springs, and so on which even a five-year-old will enjoy, although naturally the text is advanced. Among the many first rate natural science readers for young children partially on weather are the three "Science Stories for Young Children," by Beachamp, Crampton and Gray (Reilly and Lee). "I Wonder Why," the first book, is for first grade readers and costs one dollar. Another such book for the second grade is "Through the Year," by G. W. Frasier, H. Dolm, and K. Van Noy (The How and Why Science Books, L. W. Singer Co., $1.25) with the many fine illustrations, big print, and interesting information that modern natural science books specialize in. Public libraries in American cities usually have their full quota of such books, around which summer reading plans can be successfully built.

Directions for making various weather toys such as kites, paper windmills, weather vanes, and sundials can be found in "Nature," by Bertha Stevens and in various boys' carpentry manuals.

Barbara B. Paine

The last of these Saturday articles will run next week.

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Previous day's sales	477,610
1939 volume to date	105,646,475
1938 volume to date	105,073,588

Market Changes Only Fractional In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Fractional price changes either way put the stock market behind a question mark today.

Dealings were sluggish from the start and volume failed to pick up much in the final hour.

Moderately helpful was the lessening of far eastern tension with the Japanese permitting British ships entry to the port of Swatow. Although the administration's loan program continued as a negative speculative factor, the business outlook was still viewed as the main trading prop.

Edging upward were U. S. Steel, Loft, Chrysler, Great Northern, Celanese, International Harvester, United Aircraft and U. S. Rubber.

Unchanged to down a trifle were Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, American Can, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, and Johns-Manville.

Traction Bonds in Demand

Traders concentrated on local traction issues in the bond market today.

Following another, and what appeared to be a decisive, step toward municipal operation of New York's transportation facilities, buyers eagerly bid for interboro rapid transit and manhattan railway loans.

Yesterday the city made an offer of $151,000,000 to security holders of these lines.

Manhattan Railway 4s of '90 ran up more than 2 points and Interboro 7s of '32, 6s of '32 and refunding 5s of '66 were all up more than a point near the end of the session.

Only a handful of deals were made elsewhere at fractional price changes either way. In the plus column were loans of International Hydro Electric, N. Y. Central, Texas Corp. and Western Union. Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F", Alleghany 5s of '49 and American & Foreign Power 5s declined.

In a listless foreign division Greece 6s were up more than 3.

Gains among U. S. Treasury issues ranged to 10/32ds of a point.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The market appears favorably situated to respond to industrial and political developments of an encouraging nature at home whenever the International political situation permits.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: Looking over the statistical picture of hides, we find that there are no burdensome supplies at any of the world hide centers. Therefore, with the present prices the market is in a position to fully reflect improved business. Cocoa: Over a long term in view of the low price level which obtains the market should work higher. Rubber: The largest piece of news in the market during the week was the announcement of the consummation with England of the cotton and rubber barter scheme. The first impression is that, rather than depress prices, the market will work higher over the near term. However, since no information is available on the amount of rubber involved or how it will be obtained by the British, it is impossible to take more than a near term outlook.

Money Market

New York Quotations

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Time Money	
60-90 days	1¼
4-6 months	1½
Bar silver	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%
Com paper	1
Time money	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	1/16 bid 1/8 asked
60 days	1/16 bid 1/8 asked
90 days	1/16 bid 1/8 asked
4 months	1/16 bid 1/8 asked
5-6 months	1/16 bid 1/8 asked

London Market

Short bills	12	12
3 mos bills	12 @ 7/8	12 @ 7/8
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 6d
Bar silver	19¾d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 24

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	*
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1701	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2254	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0426¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	‡
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2411	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2020	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427½	.0427½	.0743
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0525	.0512½	.2026
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1750	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3496	.3496	.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5327	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2900	.2900	*
Shanghai—dol	.1325	.1325	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.5462½	.5462½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jun23
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	5	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	Jun23
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	11	7½	7⅜	7½	Jun23
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jun20
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun16
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	5	51½	51½	51½	
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	21	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun23
12⅜	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun23
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun21
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Jun23
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun23
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	167¼	166	167¼	Jun23
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Jun23
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jun20
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	4	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	67	66	66½	—1¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun21
32	16¾	Am Airlines	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	Jun23
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun23
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	38	38	38	
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	94	94	94	— ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	+ ⅛
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	6	22	21¾	22	Jun23
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	Jun22
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	4	17	17	17	Jun23
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jun23
83¼	51¼	Am Colortype	2	63⅜	61¼	63⅜	Jun21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Jun22
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun23
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun23
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun23
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	16	16	16	
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Jun22
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	—1
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	9	51	50½	50½	Jun23
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2½	2	2	Jun23
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun23
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	18	17¾	18	— ¼
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	Jun23
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13	13	13	Jun23
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun22
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	11	33	33	33	— ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	39	39	39	
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1¾k)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jun23
18⅜	10¼	Am Rad & St S	86	12¾	12¾	12⅜	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	54½	54½	54½	Jun23
15⅜	11¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun23
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun20
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	3	42½	41½	42½	— ⅛
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	140	140	140	Jun23
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67	67	67	Jun22
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
13½	8¼	Am Stores	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾	Jun23
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17	17	17	Jun22
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun20
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun16
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	2	162½	162½	162½	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	82¼	82	82¼	Jun23
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¾
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jun23
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	1	9½	9½	9½	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun23
43½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	17	35	34½	35	Jun23
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	9	24	23¾	24	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	Jun22
24½	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	14	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	Jun23
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101	101	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	38	38	38	—2
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	3	39¼	39	39	Jun23
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun22
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	2	59½	59½	59½	—1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20¾	20⅝	20¾	Jun23
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	Jun20
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	54¾	54	54	Jun21
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	2	Auburn Auto	3	2	2	2	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun23
8⅞	4	Aviation Corp	4	4⅛	4	4	
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	13¼	13	13	Jun22
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	Jun23
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	Jun23
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102½	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	—1
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun23
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	6	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Jun23
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	47	47	47	— ⅜
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	9	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
14⅜	8⅛	Boeing Airplane	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun23
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jun23
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	15	23¼	22¾	23	Jun23
4	2¼	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	Jun22
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	4	20⅜	20	20	— ½
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jun20
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49½	49½	49½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun23
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	10	9⅜	10	Jun23
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	41	41	41	— ½
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	3	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4	4	4	Jun23
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	Jun23
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	27	27	27	
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	28	15⅜	15½	15¼	
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	2	13	12⅜	13	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun22
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun15
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jun22
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun21
17⅜	9¼	Calif Packing	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jun 6
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9¼	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun23
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	21	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jun23
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun21
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun15
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun23
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	77	77	77	Jun19
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	43	23½	23	23	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun21
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun23
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	Jun22
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun23
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	2	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
94	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	94	94	94	Jun23
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
1	½	Chi & N West	4	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1½	1½	Jun22
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun21
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(⅛g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun21
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun21
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun19
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun13
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun22
13⅛	7	Childs Co	4	9½	9⅛	9½	Jun22
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	31	71¼	70½	70⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jun22
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun23
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	21	25½	24½	25½	Jun23
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	7	41½	41	41	— ½
31⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	4	31½	31¼	31¼	
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	128	128	128	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun22
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jun23
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	28	28	28	Jun23
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	Jun23
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19½	19⅛	19½	Jun23
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	20	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jun23
15⅝	7⅞	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun21
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	90⅝	90½	90⅝	Jun23
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	6	46	45¾	45¾	Jun23
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun21
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	6	64¾	64½	64¾	— ¼
29¾	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun13
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	7	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun22
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	10	10	10	Jun12
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun22
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3¼	1⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jun19
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9¼	9¼

Commerce and Finance

SEC Proposes Brokerage Banks or More Federal Regulation

Business and Industry

Reserve's Index Shows Industry Nearing Normal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that industrial production once more is approaching 100 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, which is used as a normal business period in Federal statistics.

The board said its seasonally adjusted index of industrial production stayed at 92 per cent in May, the same as in April, but "increased considerably in the first three weeks of June."

The June index figure will not be officially announced, however, for about a month.

The advance, the board explained, was due primarily to increased output of steel and coal.

After recovering to 104 per cent in December of last year, the industrial output index slipped downward until it levelled off at 92 in April and May. This compared with a post-1929 high of 118 in the spring of 1937, and a recession low of 76 in May, 1938.

The board said that, except for steel and coal, rates of production in industry have not really declined much in 1939, but the index figures dropped because industries failed to make the gains expected of them on a seasonal basis.

Reviewing May developments, the board said steel production declined most of the month, and that automobile assemblies also declined. Production of lumber, woolen products and meat products increased, cotton and rayon output was virtually unchanged, but consumption of raw silk dropped.

Auto Output Rises Further in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the current week's output of cars and trucks would total 81,070 units, against 78,305 last week and 42,918 this week a year ago.

The survey added that "parts and accessory companies are being currently stimulated by a good volume of replacement business from retail sources."

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Wall Street Studies Aspects Of Social Security Legislation

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As usual, Wall Street's interest in the kaleidoscope of the Social Security Act, with its perennially changing premiums, benefits, exemptions, allowances, appropriations, reserves, "investments," and so on, is in the question "What will it cost?" While Washington is pleasantly contemplating the benefits, political and otherwise, Wall Street is counting the cost, fiscal and otherwise.

The new amendments now in the Congressional mill will contribute substantially next year to the pump-priming program of sanctified cash deficits. Taking the guesses as such, the postponement of the scheduled increase in the payroll tax will cut revenues in 1939-1940 about $275,000,000, while the benefits will be boosted about $175,000,000.

Increasing the Deficit

On the unemployment insurance side, the permission to states with bulging reserves to cut their rates will decrease the backdoor revenues of the Treasury (from the state-contributed Unemployment Insurance Fund) by an estimated $250,000,000. The elimination of unemployment payroll tax from salaries over $3,000 will lop off another $65,000,000, and incidentals another $15,000,000. Then on the side of old-age pensions, the lifting of the Federal contribution to $20 from the present maximum of $15 will add an uncertain quantity of perhaps $100,000,000.

These tidy sums add up about as follows, for the coming fiscal year, in millions of dollars:

Title VIII (Old Age Ins.)	
Reduction in tax	$275
Increase in benefits	175
Total	450
Title IX (unemployment)	
Allowance for Reserves	250
$3000-plus exemption	65
Misc.	15
Total	330
Straight Old Age Pensions	100
Total	880

Deterrent to Bond Rise

This means that the cash deficit for 1939-1940 will be increased by about $880,000,000 by the amendments to the Act. About the time these amendments were getting on the front page, government bonds stopped their long climb into the stratosphere and dropped slightly. This was probably not due to this prospect of further deficit on top of the 1939-1940 deficit of around $3,250,000,000 officially estimated last January, but might have been due to the combination of this news plus the very large boosts in appropriations which have been made or indicated, together with the double-budget trial balloons sent up via the TNEC hearings.

However, this increase in the Treasury's cash deficit does not mean that the bookkeeping of the Social Security Act is about to go in the red. It means rather that the Washington statesmen are taking advantage of the tremendous velvet created in the first place, particularly in the preliminaries for the mythical $47,000,000,000 fund which was to have been built up by 1980. That Fund is now out the window, cut down to a projected ultimate contingent fund of only about three years' annual payments, perhaps $7,000,000,000, when the peak is reached.

The important thing about this is not these huge sums, but the immediate effect on the bookkeeping for the coming year. The Social Security Act is set in a frame of long-range economic planning, but this merely means long-range political planning, which means planning for perhaps a year in advance. By the 1950's the whole plan, at the present rate of change, will be unrecognizably changed and by 1980 anything can happen.

Initial Collections Too High

The velvet in the plan, now being used, consisted in the fact that the mythical fund justified initial collections far in excess of initial benefits. For the coming fiscal year benefits would have been about $600,000,000 and benefit payments only about $35,000,000. The difference would have been added to the prospective $47,000,000,000 pile of IOU's.

Somewhat similar is the source of the liberalization of the unemployment insurance. A year ago it looked for a short time as though the reserves had been insufficient to meet the first real unemployment test. But it happened otherwise. Right through the last year's hard times and this year's partial recovery the intake has exceeded the outgo; and hence it looks as though rates were too high or benefits too small. Since there can be no actuarial basis for unemployment insurance until the mystery of business cycles is decoded, an appearance of excessive reserves is all that is needed to justify reduction of premiums and liberalization of benefits.

As it looks now, the old age pension system can run on schedule until about 1955 with revenues exceeding payments. By that time, however, the increasing population of elderly people, increasing even more rapidly in proportion to the population, will lift benefit payments on the current revised scale a shade beyond revenues, and the government will have to chip in out of general revenues.

That Pay Roll Tax

But this is considered here as almost worthless conjecture. In the first place it is based on the assumption that the old-age pay roll taxes will be jumped to the full limit on schedule. We have been paying two per cent (one on the employer, one on the employee) but didn't have courage to jump to three per cent for the next three years.

Nevertheless the above conjectures are on the assumption that at the end of the next three years we shall have the courage to jump straight from two per cent to four per cent, and the three years later to five per cent and in 1949 to six per cent.

And of course the conjectures are also based on the assumption that the benefit rates will not again be increased despite Dr. Townsend, the General Welfare Federation, and high water.

As a matter of fact, some pencil-pushers here are inclined to feel that the rate will never be pushed above the present 2 per cent at which it has been frozen for the coming three years.

That will ultimately throw nearly the whole burden on general revenues, for in another 20 years old-age insurance benefits are expected to reach around 10 per cent of pay rolls, which would be above five times a 2 per cent tax.

But by that time, it is figured, everything will be different anyway.

Estimated July Demand for Oil 2 P. C. Over 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the July market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,513,200 barrels daily.

This was 22,200 barrels, or 1 per cent, more than the estimate for June and was 2 per cent more than the actual demands in July, 1938.

The bureau estimated domestic demand for motor fuel at 52,600,000 barrels. This, it said, was 11 per cent greater than the abnormally low demand of July, 1938, but did not amount to more than a 6 per cent increase over the estimated normal demand for that month.

July exports of crude oil, the bureau said, likely would reach 6,400,000 barrels or 500,000 barrels more than the June estimate but 850,000 barrels less than July shipments last year.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the five weeks April 29 to June 3 was 3,540,000 and 3,379,000 barrels respectively. During this period total crude oil stocks declined 1,375,000 barrels while foreign stocks increased 92,000 barrels, indicating a total decline of 1,467,000 barrels or 42,000 barrels daily, in domestic stock.

Dr. Haney Advises An Early Return To Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK HARBOR, Maine, June 24—An early return to the gold standard as a means of bringing about a sustained period of prosperity was advocated here last night by Dr. Lewis H. Haney, New York University economist.

Speaking on the subject of "What Is Sound Money—And How to Get It," before New England business leaders attending the fifty-fifth quarterly meeting of the New England Council at the Marshall House, Dr. Haney stated that the return of the gold standard must, however, be preceded by elimination of the extreme "nationalistic and socialistic" policies of the New Deal, and by a decisive move to balance the budget.

Emphasizing the need of having a standard for our money which has a value of its own that is determined by the free action of the forces of demand and supply, Dr. Haney said that "no material can have a value which is generally recognized and freely accepted unless individuals are free to produce and supply it whenever its production is profitable, and other individuals desire it and demand it freely for business purposes. Then if a commodity whose value is thus freely determined is convenient for monetary purposes, and if its supply is such that its value is as stable as possible, it may serve efficiently as a standard of value."

Maintaining that we have gone farther along the road to inflation than most people realize, the economist asserted that "we are already witnessing a flight from the dollar. This is what the present mania for 'liquidity' means. Large investors are seeking to avoid committing their dollars for any long period in the future. They are trying to make their dollars quickly and easily available, so that when the inevitable price inflation develops they will be able to jump from money into equities or commodities.

"This condition is the chief explanation of the billions of dollars that are now held idle or in what President Roosevelt has called 'stagnant pools.' The surest way to get business confidence and the volume of spending, lending and investment which is required to make goods and money circulate freely, is to restore confidence in the dollar by giving it a definite and a stable value."

For Return to Gold

Dr. Lewis H. Haney
Professor of Economy at New York University, New York.

Commodity Prices Decline for Fifth Consecutive Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continued to move downward for the fifth consecutive week, dropping 0.3 per cent in the week ended June 17, according to the Department of Commerce.

Continued weakness in market prices for agricultural commodities largely accounted for the decline. The Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index fell to 75.4 per cent of the 1926 average, a new low for the year. It is 0.7 per cent below a month ago and 3.8 per cent lower than last year.

"A decline in the farm products group of 1.1 per cent was caused principally by decreases of 1.5 per cent for grains and 2.9 per cent for livestock and poultry.

Building material prices dropped 0.3 per cent, foods decreased 0.3 per cent, and textiles, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs each declined 0.1 per cent.

The index for hides and leather products advanced 0.2 per cent and fuel and lighting materials rose 0.3 per cent.

"Raw material prices averaged 0.7 per cent lower as a result of a further decline in prices for farm products, copra, raw silk, jute, and crude rubber.

(1926 equals 100)	June 17, 1939	June 10, 1939	June 18, 1938	June 19, 1937
Commodity groups	75.4	75.6	78.4	86.5
All commodities	62.0	62.7	69.7	87.4
Farm products	67.1	67.3	73.5	84.0
Foods	93.0	92.8	91.1	107.2
Hides & leather prods	66.8	66.9	64.8	77.3
Textile products	74.1	73.9	76.7	78.1
Fuel & light materials	93.4	93.5	96.5	95.1
Metals & metal prds	89.5	89.8	89.8	97.0
Building materials	75.5	75.6	75.8	83.5
Chemicals & drugs	86.9	86.9	88.6	91.0
House furnishing gds	73.6	73.6	72.7	79.2
Miscellaneous	67.4	67.9	71.6	88.3
Raw materials	74.3	74.2	74.1	86.6
Semimanufed articles	79.8	79.8	82.6	87.5
Finished products	78.4	78.4	80.3	86.4
All commodities other than farm products	80.6	80.6	81.5	85.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods				

N. Y. Banks Vote Saturday Closing July and August

NEW YORK (AP)—Saturday holidays during July and August were assured for a large part of the Wall Street financial community as the New York Clearing House Association and its 19 member banks voted to take advantage of recent state legislation authorizing permissive closing.

This marks the first time a substantial part of the New York financial organization has followed the custom of some of the leading European financial centers of taking a long week end.

Exchange Action Awaited

Whether the stock exchange will follow the lead of the clearing house banks, representing the largest banks in the city, remains to be seen. There has been a good deal of agitation both ways among the exchange members. No meeting of the board of governors has been scheduled until next Wednesday, but a special meeting may be called.

There are many smaller banks in New York which are not members of the Clearing House, and whether they will follow the lead of the big Wall Street institutions is a matter for them to decide individually. A number of large industrial corporations with offices in New York have been closing their offices on Saturdays for several years during the summer time.

In stock exchange quarters, it was pointed out that the exchange could function on Saturdays. Even though the large banks are closed, as transactions made on Saturday are not settled until the next week.

Some Opposed to Closing

In view of the slack volume of trading, some stock exchange members have strongly opposed any shortening of the trading week, and a longer session than the regular 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. trading period Mondays through Fridays has been suggested, in the event the two-hour Saturday session is discontinued.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank had not yet decided today whether it would close Saturdays, along with the Clearing House and its members, but was expected to take action next week.

The 19 clearing house banks are the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., the First National Bank, the Bank of New York, Bank of the Manhattan Co., the Chemical Bank and Trust Co., Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., Manufacturers Trust Co., Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Irving Trust Co., Continental Bank and Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Fifth Avenue Bank, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Marine Midland Trust Co., New York Trust Co., Commercial National Bank and Trust Co., and Public National Bank and Trust Co.

Protect the Investor, Frank Warns or Government Will

NEW YORK (AP)—In his first speech to a Wall Street group since he became SEC Chairman, Jerome Frank warned brokers that unless customers are more fully protected wider Federal regulation will follow.

He said, in an address prepared for delivery before the Association of Customers' Brokers, that if ever the middle class of investors comes to believe it is being unfairly treated by its business leaders, "it may fall victim to the disease of dictatorship, of either the communist or fascist variety."

To Preserve Democracy

The SEC, he said, "has the job of helping to preserve democracy, of preventing dictatorship by depriving potential dictators of one of their most important implements—the anger of mistreated investors."

Mr. Frank asserted that the SEC still favors the establishment of trust institutions or "brokerage banks" in financial centers for safeguarding customers' funds and securities. This function is now performed by brokerage companies themselves.

A central depository system suggested by the exchange, he said, "would not provide complete protection for customers' funds and securities."

To protect the investor, Mr. Frank said, "something has to be done. The SEC has no choice as to that."

"As I see it, then, our problem here boils down to simply this: Which does the Street prefer? More of SEC in this field—or none at all? Complicated SEC regulations—or none whatever? More Government supervision of brokers—or a total withdrawal—in this large area—of all Governmental supervision of brokers' activities. There are no other choices. We cannot, we must not, we dare not offer you any other.

Offer Exchange a Choice

"In other words, we offer you this choice: (1) You can have more SEC regulation of brokers' activities—regulation designed to insure customer safety or (2), by the establishment of brokerage banks, you can, as far as this subject of customer protection is concerned, in this particular area, get rid of the SEC and of SEC regulations on that subject.

The SEC chairman declared the commission favored early action to restrict floor trading by members of the exchanges "to the end that their interests shall not conflict with those of their customers, and also for like reasons to restrict the activities of specialists."

"In the past several years there has been much discussion between the SEC and the exchange authorities on that subject but as yet little has been done. . . . We shall not in that field move forward with undue haste; but before long we must do more than we have thus far done to carry out the Congressional instructions. The privilege of postponing action does not mean that we can forever ignore the objective."

Class I Roads Cut Net Deficit Sharply In 4 Months of '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads of the United States had a net deficit of $71,487,000 after fixed charges in the first four months of 1939, compared with $139,004,000 in the like period last year.

In April the deficit figure was $27,896,000, compared with $33,267,000 in April, 1938.

The carriers in April had a net railway operating income, before fixed charges, of $15,258,000 compared with $9,397,000 in April, 1932.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Czech gold affair is still reverberating in the City. On the moral issue, few people have any doubts that the immunity accorded to the deposits of the Bank for International Settlements in order to safeguard the assets of small countries in the event of war, has worked grievous hardship in the case of the Czech National Bank.

In Parliament this week it has been disclosed that the Czech assets directly held in London may not be sufficient to meet in full the claims of British nationals against Czech debtors. The total assets are put at between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000, whereas the claims amount to fully £15,250,000.

With the £6,000,000 of Czech gold now transferred to German ownership, British claims would have been covered with a margin. That, of course, is not the basis of the general objection to the way in which the transfer was handled, although equity would demand that where Germany has profited by the acquisition of the assets of a subjugated nation, she should be prepared to meet the corresponding liabilities.

Treasury-Bank Relations

British public opinion has undoubtedly been disturbed by the role played by the British representatives on the board of the Bank for International Settlements. It is represented in high quarters here that the Bank of England had no knowledge of the presence in its vaults of gold in the beneficial ownership of the Czechs. It had deposits by the BIS which were at the disposal of the BIS, and have been transferred at the instructions of the BIS. By legalistic reliance on the pure theory of central banking, the case is made that the directors of the Bank of England who happened to be on the board of the BIS were not "British representatives" in any relevant sense, and were under no duty to the British Government regarding the Czech gold decision. It has also been represented that direct responsibility for the transfer lay with the permanent officials of the BIS, and that no formal decision of the BIS board was taken on the question.

How the most important transaction, in principle, which the BIS has been called upon to conduct since it was set up was left to the judgment of the permanent staff, as a matter in the daily course of business, is not explained. Although the affair may probably die down, it will leave a permanent mark on the activities of the BIS, and has raised once again the question of the relations of the Bank of England with the Treasury.

It is now six weeks since the Chancellor of the Exchequer issued his expression of hope that British investors would refrain from making private purchases of foreign investments. "Wholesale" deals, of course, were already controlled. The working of this further addition to the unofficial restrictions which are now operating in the City of London has, in practice, reacted almost entirely upon dollar securities. Various sugggestions were made at first that the New York brokerage houses in London were under no obligation to conform with the request. And, before the nature of the request had been clarified by repeated Parliamentary questions, some London houses inclined to the view that this was a request addressed to the conscience of the individual investor.

New York to Co-operate

Now the New York Quotations Syndicate, which represents American brokerage houses in London, has decided to discontinue the distribution of market surveys and investment lists in order to co-operate to the full with the Stock Exchange, and other financial institutions. In future, any communications issued by a member of the Syndicate will bear an announcement that, in view of the British Government's request, the information contained in it is not to be regarded as an invitation to clients to increase their holdings of dollar securities.

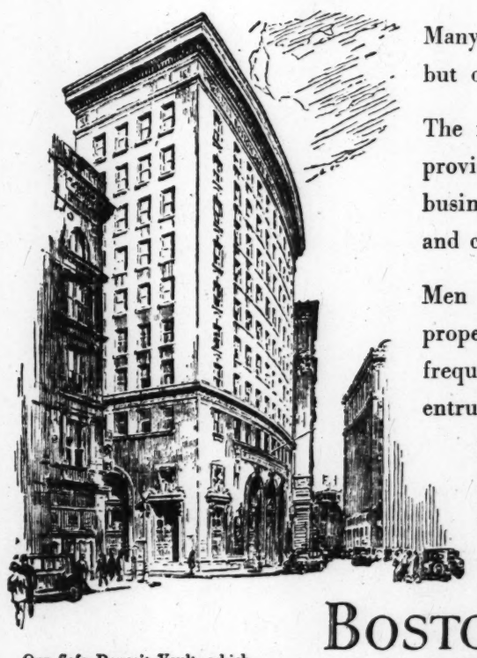
This decision was not reached without considerable heart-searching, and it represents a generous gesture which is fully appreciated in the City of London. In its absence, the possibility of friction between British and American houses might have become real. The decision, of course, does not rule out all circularization. There are some quarters which hold that the switching of funds already invested in dollar securities is permissable.

Naturally, American brokerage houses, no less than their British colleagues, hope for a relaxation of the ban at the earliest possible moment. But whether that time will arrive before the autumn, when perhaps at least the first installment of defence borrowing will be out of the way, is questionable.

American economic interest in Brazil a month or two ago gave rise to certain misgivings in London. The new trading bank was regarded as a possible element of cleavage between the interests of Brazil's British and American creditors. During the last few weeks, however, this rather superficial alarm has subsided. And the official disclosure that Brazil is on the point of announcing some form of debt settlement, after being in default on her bonds since November, 1937, has given great satisfaction, since all creditors are to be treated on an equal basis.

There have been occasions in the past when the British and American creditors have not been in step with regard to the Brazilian debt (though any criticism from the British side has usually ignored the special arrangement which was reached with the Argentine some years ago). Now it seems that such fears should diminish. A settlement which will treat all creditors alike will certainly be rare in this world of torn-up contracts and politico-economic pressure.

The Business Of Conserving The Profits Of Business



Many men conduct a profitable business but often fail to conserve their gains.

The reason may not be so much improvidence as inability to carry on two businesses at one time: making money and conserving money.

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A. F. L. Economist Favors Universal Minimum Wage

WASHINGTON (AP)—An economist presenting American Federation of Labor arguments in support of a proposed universal 32½-cent hourly minimum wage for the textile industry said wage regulation had no effect on the volume of failures and liabilities in the industry.

Boris Shiskin told Elmer F. Andrews, Wage Hour Administrator, that records of several years showed "peaks and valleys" of textile failures and liabilities were closely related to failures and liabilities in other industries, but were unaffected by wage regulation or the lack of it.

Curtain Facories Close

Conceding there might be a danger of "moving too fast" in increasing wage minima, Mr. Shiskin said "we believe there is as great a danger of moving too slowly."

Charles M. Goldman of Boston, representing the New England Curtain Manufacturers Association, said some curtain factories had closed since the Wage Hour Law became effective, but the Association did not know whether their failure could be attributed to operation of the law.

"Perhaps one factory in Fall River (Mass.) was materially affected by the law," he said.

Mr. Goldman expressed the opposition of his associatoin however to the universal minimum, proposed in a majority report of the industry committee, and asked a separate classification for the curtain manufacturers.

They preferred, he said, "to let the law take its course" and for a 30-cent statutory minimum to become effective next October 24. Up to that point, he said, the manufacturer could absorb the increased costs attributable to higher wages, but beyond 30 cents there would be rapid increases in retail curtain prices.

Curtain Factory Wages

Before the wage hour law became effective, he said, the average hourly wage in New England curtain factories was 19¾ cents. With operation of the law, the average went up to about 27 cents, he said, and if the 32½-cent minimum were adopted, the average probably would be 34 cents.

Most curtain factory workers in New England received less than 30 cents, he said, although "the level in New York is higher."

"The only skilled worker in the industry is the cutter," he said. "The others are unskilled, or at most semi-skilled."

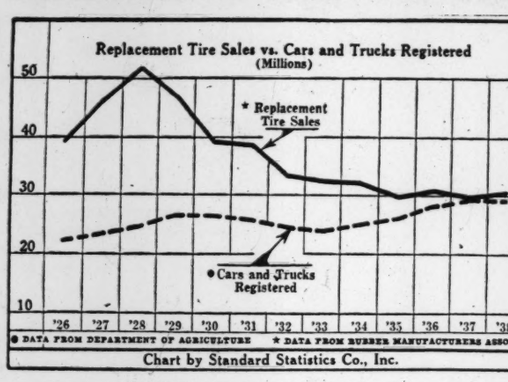
Approval of the proposed minimum was expressed by Paul Green of New York, representative of the United Furniture Workers of America (C. I. O.), although "we would like a see a minimum of 40 cents an hour—that prevails in New York."

Mr. Green said his union represented workers in seven large New York factories manufacturing curtains, draperies, bedspreads and slipcovers.

After hearing the opposition testimony of A. Leon Capel, braided-rug manufacturer of Troy, N. C., Mr. Andrews adjourned the sessions here. He will resume taking testimony Monday morning in Atlanta (Hotel Ansley, 10 a. m.).

Mr. Capel said his principal objection to the universal minimum was that it would emphasize the competition of foreign rug manufacturers with his product.

Replacement Tire Sales Show Substantial Decline in Decade



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sales of automobile tires for replacement have decreased over the past decade in spite of the larger number of automobiles on the road and the larger annual mileage recorded. This has been due, of course, to the greater durability built into tires over the years. The sharper than usual drop in 1929 and 1930 was due to the policy then inaugurated by the car builders of supplying spare tires with new cars.

Livestock Market Steady With Price Variations Minor

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Lightweight and yearling steers continued to sell actively at steady to a shade higher prices while heavy bullocks made a weak to 25c lower finish at Chicago. Spring lambs were relatively scarce and sold steady to 25 cents higher than late last week. Meanwhile, the combined support of local and outside killers drove hog prices into 35-45 cents higher ground. Choice to prime light steers topped at $11.25, spring lambs reached $10.50 and top hogs sold at $7.10 for the first time in more than four weeks.

There was some increase in cattle marketings this week. Light steers and yearlings were mostly of value to sell $8.75-$10, with a few of the best around $10.35-10.40.

Heavy steers topped that division at $10.75. Several hundred head of 850-1000 lb. shortfeds cashed at $8-8.75, suggesting that little was here to sell to killers under the $8 line. Scarcity again supported the light heifer and cow trade. Most light heifers brought $8.50-9.40, top $9.75 and beef cows bulked at $6.25-7.00.

Fairly broad shipping demand in connection with normal packer support produced a set of active and gradually advancing hog markets which ended in a general 35-45 cent advance. Top advanced to $6.90 early in the week, dipped a nickel Tuesday, but came back quickly at midweek when $7 hogs reappeared after an absence of four weeks. Another advance Thursday raised the peak to $7.10.

Good and choice 180-290 lb. hogs sold late in the week at $6.55-7.05. Packing sows increased in volume to around 21 per cent of the total.

Abbreviated sheep and lamb runs here and elsewhere failed to produce more than mild price gains. Native spring lambs sold up to $10.50 at Chicago, wooled Californias $10.25, with clipped Californias at $8.75. Old crop clipped lambs bulked at $8-8.60, top $8.75, and predominated in the week's supply.

Permanent Minimum Cotton Acreage Set At 26,000,000 Acres

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed legislation establishing a permanent minimum cotton acreage under the Farm Act at about 26,000,000 acres, or not less than 10,000,000 bales.

He approved amendments to the cotton sections of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act which makes permanent the limiting provisions that formerly operated only in 1938 and 1939.

The provisions—placing a floor under cotton acreage reductions—were requested by growers in Southwestern and border states of the cotton belt that have entered cotton production in recent years and so lack an historical or "base" production.

One provision stipulates that the cotton acreage allotment in any county shall not be less than 60 per cent of the total of the 1937 acreage allotment plus land diverted under the Federal Program. This would be between 26,000,000 and 27,000,000 acres. Agriculture Department spokesmen said.

Another assures each individual cotton grower a minimum allotment of not less than half the total of his 1937 cotton acreage plus land diverted under the farm program.

Martin Reports Exchange Economies Effected in Year

NEW YORK (AP) — William McChesney Martin, Jr., President, New York Stock Exchange, has reported to members the administrative economies he effected in the first year of his salaried presidency.

Gross pay roll was reduced $307,335 or 7.9 per cent to $3,647,748, and 136 employees were laid off. Of remaining employees 815 got raises, averaging $2.34 a week, totaling $99,352.

Non-essential services, such as the medical clinic and barber shop, were severed from the exchange and turned over to former managers to operate as private businesses.

The administrative offices were revised, with increase of vice-presidents' responsibilities, and executive offices were remodeled.

Highest consolidated net loss for the period was $208,189 for May, 1938, the month Mr. Martin became paid president. Lowest was last October's net loss of $60,986.

Silver Hits Lowest Price in 9 Months

LONDON (AP)—Silver in the bullion market fell Wednesday to the lowest price since September last year. Speculative selling from Bombay appeared on rumors the United States might curtail the purchase of foreign silver.

Cash silver, for immediate delivery, dropped one-eighth-penny to 19 pence an ounce

The slump was also affected by the fear of London dealers that the present United States purchase price of 43 cents an ounce for silver from foreign sources might be discontinued. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced the Government would reconsider its silver policy on June 30.

Since it is now impossible to buy silver in London for immediate trans-Atlantic shipment in time to obtain the current price of 43 cents before possible revision, the market was vulnerable to selling orders.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 22 compared with June 22, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses):

Receipts $16,899,417.69 ($17,011,006.49); expenditures $24,149,762.13 ($16,667,970.88); net balance $2,979,872,052.12 ($2,355,667,-425.00); working balance included $2,304,-349,340.95 ($1,769,671,841.04); customs receipts for month $17,765,373.45 ($16,153,-247.71); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,602,052,748.18 ($6,157,303,694.78); expenditures $9,020,404,252.52 ($7,369,545,408,-67); emergency expenditures included $3,-034,152,492.75 ($2,021,658,342.12); excess of expenditures $3,428,251,504.34 ($1,212,241,-713.89); gross debt $40,372,432,285.89 ($37,-125,884,240.82); increase over previous day $1,389,935.61; gold assets $16,060,670,42 ($12,956,960,452.98).

New Oil Well Producing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Establishment by Continental Oil Company of production from the Wilcox sand in the Ville Platte field, Evangeline Parish, Louisiana, was announced at company offices here, following completion of its Hattie Haas No. 3 well at 10,150 feet for an initial daily production of 312 barrels of 53 gravity crude through a 4-inch choke.

Retail Business 8 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite unfavorable weather in some centers, which gave retail trade a slow start, the past week's volume averaged 8 to 12 per cent over the like period of last year, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review reported.

"All major geographical divisions," said the survey, "reported some advance, but differences in the degree of improvement were marked, with the South and Middle West making the best showing, and the Northwest and Pacific Coast still lagging behind the average.

"New England and the East lost some ground in the week, but succeeded in maintaining average increases over last year of 6 to 9 per cent. Scoring a gain of between 10 and 18 per cent, the South again recorded the broadest advance in the country.

"The Middle West was next in line, with sales averaging 8 to 15 per cent above a year ago. Southwest trade showed considerable spottiness, but preserved a year-to-year improvement of 4 to 7 per cent.

"While there were indications that the good condition of crops was improving shopper sentiment in the Northwest, buying was still only 2 to 4 per cent above last year's volume. Pacific Coast trade continued at approximately the 1938 level.

"In wholesale markets, buyers placed principal emphasis on merchandise for Fourth-of-July and after school promotions. Forward buying of fall items continued to gain in volume, with house business and road orders reported equally satisfactory.

"In several lines, commitments were arriving earlier than usual, and in almost all, at least some increase in volume over a year ago was being reported."

Climax-Molybdenum Control Claimed In American Metal Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—A court action demanding transfer of title of two thirds interest in the $81,000,000 Climax Molybdenum Co. to American Metal Co., Ltd., has been started by two American Metal minority stockholders against present and past directors of American Metal Co., it was disclosed.

Climax is the world's largest producer of Molybdenum, an important basic steel alloy used to give metal strength and toughness. The $69,000,000 American Metal Co., while primarily engaged in copper mining and smelting, has properties both here and in foreign countries and does general trading in ores and metals.

The American Metal minority holders' suit charges a "conspiracy" dating back to 1916 under which Molybdenum was claimed to have been seized without payment of any consideration. The suit was begun in New York State Supreme Court last Dec. 23, but was not disclosed until now. It asks an accounting of all securities and monies received by the defendants and their assigns, and their transfer, with damages, to the American Metal Co., which they say is rightful owner of a two thirds interest in Climax Molybdenum.

The suit questions ownership of around 1,660,000 shares of the Molybdenum company's 1,520,000 outstanding common shares, at the present market value worth around $69,000,000. Also in contest is $9,618,000 of the $14,427,000 dividends paid out by Climax since disbursements were started in 1933.

Defendants in the suit include Henry Bruere, President of Bowery Savings Bank; Carl M. Loeb, wealthy Wall Street broker; Max Schott, President of Climax; Otto Sussman, Chairman of American Metal and a Climax director, and others.

Jump in Argentine June Wheat Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—The Argentine Information Bureau reported it had been advised by cable from Buenos Aires that Argentine June wheat exports will probably be three times as large as those of June, 1938.

Argentina's wheat exports last June approximated 6,240,000 bushels.

Boston Stocks

June 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt 1pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
.40	Bird & So Inc	12	12	12	11¾
8.75	Bos & Alb	72	71⅜	71⅜	72½
8.00	Bos Edison	147	146¼	147	147
5.00	Bos Elevated	44½	44	44½	44½
..	B&M pr pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	B&M st A pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
..	B&M st B pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
.64	Bos Persp Prop	14	14	14	14
..	EG&F pf	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	EM St Ry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
..	Georgian A pf	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
..	Mass Util As	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
.25a	Narr Rac A	5½	5½	5½	5½
6.00c	N E T&T	116¼	116¼	116¼	117
..	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	37c
..	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Shawmut As	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
..	Torrington	26½	26½	26½	26
2.50	Unit Shoe M	83	83	83	84½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.07	+.02	—.04
Today's close*	137.35	27.77	24.06
Previous close	137.42	27.75	24.10
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1930 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Business Personals

Walter F. Perkins, Vice-President of Koppers Company in charge of its Baltimore operations, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the company. Mr. Perkins was President of the former Bartlett Hayward Company, a subsidiary, until the company was absorbed as a division of Koppers Company in 1936. He has been Vice-President of Koppers since that time.

Celluloid Corporation has announced the retirement of George H. Boehmer, General Sales Manager, on June 30, after 30 years of association with the company. His successor will be Edward W. Ward, Assistant General Sales Manager.

Union Oil Company has announced the election of Francis S. Baer of South Pasadena, Calif., to the Board. The new director is President of the Pacific Finance Company, and Los Angeles Industries, Inc., and is also a director of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd.

Thomas H. Corpe has been engaged as sales counsel in charge of advertising and promotion by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Corpe, recognized as one of the foremost merchandisers of the automotive world, will "superintend and co-ordinate all sales promotion activities," it was announced. He was formerly associated with General Motors Corporation and more recently with the Buick Motors division.

F. Seymour Barr, President of Barr Bros. & Co., Inc., has been elected President of the Municipal Bond Club of New York. He succeeds Francis F. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and is the eighth president of the club.

H. W. Brodie, Overseas Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway since 1930, will retire under the pension rules June 30, after more than 44 years of service. He will be succeeded by Ian Warren, his present assistant.

Arthur C. Daniels has been appointed secretary of the Institute of Life Insurance, formed by leading insurance companies to co-ordinate the efforts of the companies and agents to further improve their service to the public and to act as a clearing house for information on life insurance.

David H. G. Penny, who has been senior New York partner of Huth & Co. since 1927, has retired from the firm, and after a short holiday plans to engage in financial business in his own name. Before joining Huth & Co. Mr. Penny was a Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York and a Vice-President of the Irving Trust.

Railroad Fare Cuts Effective June 30

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eastern railroads have filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, making effective on June 30, recently announced reductions in round-trip passenger fares.

The ICC recently authorized the carriers to make the tariff effective upon notice of as little as five days, instead of the usual 30 days.

U. S.-Australian Pact May Affect Canadian Timber

CANBERRA, Australia (CP)—Canadian exports of timber to Australia, worth annually at least $4,000,000, may be affected to some extent by the contemplated Australian-American trade agreement.

Negotiations now taking place are said to include a proposal that Australia grant a concession on importation of North American softwoods from the United States. This would be an inducement to the United States to grant concessions on Australian wool.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.2
Oct.	79.4	79.3	79.4	79.3
Dec.	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.9

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅜s '42-'41 Mch	105.24	105.24	105.24
4	4s '54-'44	116.16	116.16	116.16
9	2¾s '47-'45	109.29	109.28	109.29
1	3¾s '56-'46	116.5	116.5	116.5
5	3s '47-'46	111.19	111.19	111.19
60	4¼s '52-'47	122.8	122.5	122.8
	3s '55-'51	112	111.31	112
2	2¾s '59-'56	108.6	108.6	108.6
1	2¾s '65-'60	107.26	107.26	107.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-'44	109.13	109.13	109.13

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s '49-'39	1007.	100.7	100.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
12	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106½	106½	106½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	75½	75½	75½
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	66½	66⅝	66½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
6	Am & For P5s 2030	63½	63½	63½
2	Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2	Arm Del 4s '57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
17	Arm Del 4s '55	100	100	100
2	At&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	A C Line 4½s '64	60¼	60¼	60
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4	B&O 1st 4s '48	54	54	54
12	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
4	Boston & Me 5s '67	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2	Bost & Me 4¾s '61	30¾	30¾	30¾
4	Boston & Me 5s '55	32½	32⅜	32½
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79	79	79
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85½	85½	85½
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
2	Bpsh Term 5s '55	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
14	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101½	101⅜	101¼
4	Can Sou 5s '62	94	93½	93½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 July	116½	116½	116½
7	Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
12	Can Pac 4½s '60	86½	86½	86½
5	Can of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51			
		104 7-32	104 7-32	104 7-32
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	C & O 3½s '96D	99⅜	99½	99½
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½	98½
4	CB&Q 4s I" '49	103	103	103
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
7	Ch&E Ill 5s '51	18	17¾	17¾
5	Chi & Er Ill 5s '51 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	19	19
15	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Chi&NW gm 5s'37	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Chi & NW 4¾s'87	13½	13½	13½
11	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8	8¼
10	CRI & P 4½'52 A	6¼	6	6¼
5	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	5½	5½	5½
2	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6⅛	6	6⅛
5	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108	108	108
1	Ch Un Sta3¾s'63	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	93¼	93¼	93¼
13	Choc Okl & G 5s'52	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	CCC&StL Spfld 4s'40	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Clev Un Term 5s'73	4½	84¼	84¼
2	Col & So 4½s'80	35¼	35¼	35¼
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	118⅜	118¼	118⅜
2	Comwlth E cv 3½'58n	118¾	118¾	118¾
2	Con Edis 3½s'48	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Con Edis 3⅛s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Con Edis 3⅛s '56	106½	106½	106½
2	Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	10½	10½	10½
12	Consum Pow 3⅛s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Cuba No Rr 5½s42	34	34	34
6	D&RG 4s '36	9	9	9
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	105	105	105
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	9½	9¼	9¼
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Erie & Pitt 3½s40c	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63½	63½	63½
7	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	103⅞	104
5	Goodrich 6s '45	103½	103½	103½
4	Gt Nor 4½s'76	82	82	82
5	Gt Nor 4½s'77	82	82	82
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	107	107	107
10	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	97	97	97
2	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	73½	73½	73½
11	G Bay & Web	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
1	Gulf St Util 4s'66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48⅜	48½	48⅜
9	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¼	14	14¼
3	Ill Bell Tel3½s'70	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96⅞	96⅝	96¾
40	Interb R Tr 7s'52	59½	59	59
1	Interb R Tr7s'32ct	57	57	57
9	Interb RTr 6s'32	35	33½	35
37	Interb RTr rfq 5s'66	60½	60	60½
3	Interlake Iron cv4s'47	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	13	12⅞	13
2	Int Hydro El cv6s'44	86	86	86
1	Int Paper 5s'47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Jones&Laugh Stl¼s'61	92	92⅞	92⅞
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	26½	26½	26½
1	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
26	Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
4	Kresge Found 3½s '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	45½	45½	45½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	57	57	57
9	Laurara Nit ins '75	26	25½	26
7	Leh Val H Term5s '54	45	45	45
5	Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100½
168	Manhat Ry 4s '90	58	56½	57¾
16	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	55	54¾	54¾
84	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	34	32¼	34
5	Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
2	Mo-Ill 5s '59	66	66	66
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16	16	16
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16	16	16
5	Mob & Oh 5s '38	28¾	28¾	28¾
7	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42½	42½
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

New York Bonds (continued)

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
6	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	32½	32½	32½
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
6	NYC 4½s '2013 A	48½	48¼	48½
7	NYC cn 4s '98	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
5	NY 3¾s'46	76	75¾	76
2	NYC cv 3¼s 52	76	75¾	76
2	NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	NYC & HR 4s '42	74½	74½	74½
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79⅛	79⅛	79¼
4	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48¼	48	48¼
2	NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	81½	81½	81½
4	NY Edis 3¼s'66	111	110⅞	110⅞
1	NY Lack&W4s '73A	51	51	51
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
18	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅛	14½	14½
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
2	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅛	105	105⅛
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48¼	48¼	48¼
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108½	108¾	108½
5	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
4	Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	89	89	89
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	106	106
1	PenRR cn 4½s '60	119½	119½	119½
2	Pen RR4½s 'de '70	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Pen RR 3¼s '52	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	58	58	58
12	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	108½	108½	108½
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	107½	107½	107½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	PCC&StL 5s '70A	105½	105½	105½
1	PCC&StL 5s '75B	105	105	105
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73	72⅞	73
7	Ready 4½s '97A	72	72	72
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	104	104	104
1	Repub Steel 4½s '61	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	St LSF 4s '50 A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	116½	116½	116½
2	Seab AL cn 6s '45	6	6	6
1	Sea AL 6s '45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Sea AL aj 5s '49	2	2	2
5	Shel Un 3½s '51	103	102⅞	103
3	Simmons cv 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
3	Socony Vac Oil 3½s '50	102	101	101
5	Sou Pac 4½s '81	43	42⅞	42⅞
6	So Pac 4½s '69	43	42⅞	42⅞
7	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64	63⅞	64
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	69½	69½	69½
1	South Ry gen 4s '56	53½	53½	53½
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	10	10	10
3	Texark&FtSm 5½s'50	86⅝	86⅞	86⅞
2	Tex Corp 3½s'51	105¼	105	105¼
2	Tex Corp 3s'59	105	104⅞	105
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	84⅜	84½	84¼
1	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Union Oil Cal 6s'42	115	115	115
2	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	UnPac 1st 4s'47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Un Pac 3½s'71	100	10	0 100
1	Unit Drug 5s'53	79	79	79
2	Un Rys St L 4s'34	30	30	30
8	US Steel 3¼s'48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	88	88	8 8
2	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'4	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4	Utah P&L 5s'44	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Warren Bros 6s'41	44	44	44
4	Wash Term 3½s'45	109	109	109
2	West Pen P 3½s'6	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅜	45⅜	45⅞
2	Westn Md 5½s'77 A	89½	89½	89½
1	WestnMd 4s'52	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	107½	107½	107½
1	Western Un 5s '60	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	8	8	8
2	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10	Youngst S&T 4s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

9	Antioquia 7s '45A	14½	14½	14½
3	Antioquia 7s '45B	14½	14½	14½
1	Antioquia 7s '45C	14½	14½	14½
6	Antioquia 7s '45D	14½	14½	14½
10	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅞	79¾	79¾
6	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Argentine 4½s '48	94½	94½	94½
2	Argentine 4½s '71	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5	Australia 5s '55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Australia 5s '57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Australia 4½s '56	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
6	Berlin City 6s '58	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
3	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¼	16⅛	16¼
2	Brisbane 5s '57	92½	93½

Green Emphasizes Education's Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Organized labor's interest in the public school system as a fundamental support of democracy was emphasized by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in announcing the formation of a committee on public education to participate in the World Congress on Education for Democracy meeting here Aug. 15-17.

The labor committee of the Federation consists of a number of national trade union leaders. The Congress is to be held at Teachers' College, Columbia University, with Dean William Fletcher Russell of the College as chairman, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of this City, vice-chairman. Nearly 30 national lay organizations will send delegates to meet with a national committee of educators to confer on problems of educating for citizenship in democracy.

"Organized labor must take an active part in the preservation of the democratic form of government, which finds itself threatened by the spread of alien doctrines," said Mr. Green. "Our best protection lies in an increasingly widespread understanding of the true principles of democracy.

"It is plain that the stability and the orderly progress of American democracy must depend, in the last analysis, upon the proper functioning of the American public school system. What has been required for a number of years now has been some practical mechanism which would tend to effect a closer cooperation between educators and the lay public, and which would therefore be expected to result in a more practical understanding of mutual problems and difficulties."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Unity Hours Diary," "Streetheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATION

If you need business matters attended to, large or small, or business data of any kind, write BUCKLEY ASSOCIATES, an organization comprising accountants, attorneys, advertising and sales specialists, business statisticians, etc. Fees moderate. Address: 29 Carpenter Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS advice and management, also 20 years' experience in Government departmental matters. MANGRUM & MANGRUM, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

STAR PHOTO FINISHERS

Any 6 or 8 exposure roll 25c. Reprints un to 122, 4c. Best of work, prompt service. Box 266, Pasadena, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030.

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Waterfront and other cottages to let and for sale at bargain prices; references required. THURSTON AGENCY, 20 Pleasant St., Rockport 534

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms, STONE HOUSE, 204 Fifth Street, corner Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN, Tel. 5860.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at "Maid-of-the-Mist" Home, 496 Philip St., 4 blocks north Memorial Arch; near Falls. Phone 2428-W Miss B. Carter, Hostess.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 191-11 Northern Blvd. Fl. 7-5025—Beautiful private home offers cool, attractively furnished rooms; reasonable rates include breakfast; tennis courts on premises. EUNICE BURNHAM.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-66 Phlox Place. Ind. 3-0319—Double, front room; light, cross ventilation; elevator apartment; residential section; near church and bus; 10 min. Fair; reasonable. TRAUB.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 49-10 Bowne St. Fl. 9-4123-J—2 large, airy rooms; cross ventilation; twin or double beds, innerspring mattresses; $3 double, $15-$18 weekly ORTUTAY.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave., Ind. 3-1055—Exclusive private home, beautifully furnished rooms; commutable to first class hotel; for discriminating guests; secluded garden, trees.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 152-16 Roosevelt Ave.—Fair visitors cordially invited to make our home your home; airy rooms; Simmons beds; near church and Fair; reasonable. OHMSTEDE.

SITUATION WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, resident Los Angeles, wonderful 8-year selling experience, could be used advantageously in Los Angeles. J. W. FISCHER, 300 E. Breckenridge St., Louisville, Ky.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Chatham, Mass.—Owner's cottage and guest-house, comfortably furnished; together or separately, long season, ocean front, shade trees $2000. M. G. BURNABY, Water St.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERWICK, MAINE—All outdoor activities under care of mother, experienced counselor and Junior Girl Scout life saver; reasonable; references. Mystic 0219-J (Medford, Mass.).

COUNTRY BOARD

A HOME for Christian Scientists; for rest and study; ideal for permanent home; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.; R. D. #8.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 50 miles from Boston in the Uneanoonuc Mt. region; 44th season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98; MISS ANNE MERRILL.

PLEASANT farm home, 2 miles off the Maine route; good home cooking, pure spring water; an excellent place for a quiet rest. MRS. GEORGE BREWSTER, Elm Lodge, Dedham, Maine.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

WARREN, MASS., Cutler Farm—Attractive country home for summer guests 1 mile out, excellent home cooking; large, airy rooms, screened porch, all modern conveniences; a restful vacation place, refined and restricted; $12 weekly. MR. AND MRS. E. H. CUTLER.

DOGS FOR SALE

GOLDEN retriever puppies, registered, excellent pedigree; ideal pets for country homes. HARRISON, 145 Chapin St., Canton, Mass.; tel. 0632-M.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

FENWAY AUTOSCHOOLS, Inc.
580 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston Com. 5671

FOR SALE

ISLANDS FOR SALE

On Maine coast, large and small, near Mt. Desert; islands pleasantly situated, good beaches, well wooded; prices and terms reasonable. O. W. TAPLEY, Ellsworth, Maine.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin; 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON, Copley Square, near library, furnished 1-room apt. within apt.; fireplace; homelike; reasonable; young man preferred. Com. 7673.

BOSTON, Fenway—1 alc., 1-2-3 rms., free refrig., large recep. hall, elevator; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, Kir. 6319 (Cambridge, Mass.).

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—2 rms.: 2 rms., din.; 4 rms., fireplace; free refrig.; ample closets; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$65. GILES, Kir 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—1, 2 and 3-room choice heated apartments; also many other apartments. 1601 Mass. Ave.

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
83 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

RIVERSIDE APT. HOTEL, 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge—Furnished hotel rooms, apts.; cool, comfortable, convenient, reasonable. Kir. 4726.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-32 38th Ave.—Four rooms and bath, well furnished; week or month; excellent location; reasonable. PEASE.

N. Y. C., West 21st St.—4-room sublet, gardens, beautiful view, charmingly furnished; sacrifice; quiet; garden block. Chelsea 2-2292.

SUBLET for summer months, 3 large, airy rooms, modern and attractive; conveniently located. Apt. 708, 32 S. Munn Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
Near The Mother Church
1-2 room suites, Pullman kitchen, newly decorated; long or short terms.
COM. 1434

THE FENMORE

An apartment house of dignity and charm; choice of 2-room apartments furnished in maple with complete kitchenettes and hotel service; southwest exposure, Fenway view; switchboard service; free parking, Kenmore 3030.
64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street
BOSTON, MASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two large bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath; 4 exposures; overlooks city; completely furnished; until Oct. 1. 1673 Columbia Rd., Apt. 700.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Hotel Hemenway, overlooking Fenway, S. 814; 2 rooms, fireplace, hall, bath; immediate occupancy. Tel. Ken. 4330, apply Clerk.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Will share my large, comfortable apt. with retired elderly couple; very pleasant surroundings; board. Lon. 0076.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, and Brookline, Mass.—Charmingly furnished private apts. from 1 to 5 rooms; sublet for summer at reasonable summer rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEVERAL fine Oriental rugs from private home for sale; various sizes; no dealers. Call Centre Newton 0914 (Mass.).

THE very latest 1939 Bendix Home Laundry, never used; accept first reasonable cash offer. Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GREAT SAVINGS exhibition samples recent Chicago, Grand Rapids Furniture Shows. Beautiful bedroom, living rooms, dining rooms, odd pieces, rugs, etc. Distributors of Simmons Beddings. Wonderful opportunity for Brides. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FOR household duties and to be helpful; good home and moderate salary. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

DARIEN, CONN.—Pleasant, quiet, exceptionally convenient; commuting couple or business mother with 1 child; July and August; $65 monthly. 64 Sedgwick Ave. Tel. Darien 5-0665.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, Fla.—"Stillwaters" home for rest and study; attention if desired. Phone 3-4047, 1934 N. W. 35th Street—Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I.; Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Duplex house, oil heat, double garage; 75x140 feet; fine suburban section. 2316 Gwynnbrook Ave. Liberty 9413.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE ON LAKE

Arlington, Mass., 7 miles from Boston; unusual suburban estate, overlooking lovely Mystic Lakes; adjoining Winchester Country Club; boating, swimming; near shopping center. Address MRS. D. F. PHELPS, 441 Mystic St., Arl. 4829.

EARLY American house, perfect condition, oil heat, 3 bathrooms; suitable for winter and summer occupancy; 3 acres land on main road in Bridgewater. New Hampshire. ELINER C PLUMMER, Bristol, New Hampshire.

SHARON—6-room house, improvements, garage, oil heat, ½ acre of land, attractively landscaped; ideal location. 8 Ashcroft Rd. Phone 478.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

FIVE MINUTES TO TRAINS; bus at door. Seven rooms, large piazza, bath, electricity, gas. Best water in State. Steam heat, garage, poultry house, workshop, 1 acre of land, fruit for home use, large garden. Only 15 years old, in good repair. Cost $9000 to build. Price if sold at once, $3800. Reasonably financed. F. W. SNOW, Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

SUBLEASE attractive double practitioner's office. Room 1220, 17 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$25; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 6 ring 21.

ANTHORN ACRES—Colonial home, mt. view, quiet, modern conveniences, pine woods, lakes, golf all available; rates reasonable. J. R. HORNER, Dunbarton, N. H.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor, delicious home cooking. $19-$23 weekly. Augusta English.

HUDSON, MASS.—Comfortable charming home in country; commuting distance from Boston; week ends or by week. MRS. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Vacation at Elm Lodge; modern, comfortable, excellent food. MRS. CHARLES H. WILLEY, Prop.

OAK LAWN, R. I., Miller Mansion, 210 Angell Ave.—Quiet, restful home for study and recreation; home cooking; 7 miles from Providence. Tel. WEst 0797-W.

On Secluded White Mt. Lake

A few guests taken in comfortable cottage on shore of Conway Lake. Wide view. Outdoor sports, $18 per week. Louise Nesmith, Conway Center, N. H.

PLEASANT POINT LODGE

11 miles off Route 1 from Thomaston, Maine; 10 acres of gardens, pine woods and seashore, sandy beach. MRS. CARL WEBSTER, Pleasant Point, Knox County, Maine.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

THE ELMS INN, Ridgefield, Conn.—Charming old house modernized, refined atmosphere, offers every comfort; excellent table, moderate rates, large grounds, lovely trees; cottages for rent. JAMES H. PERRY.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Two rooms, three windows each, detached cottage, board optional; near Walbrook Jct. 2209 Roslyn Ave. Lib. 1700.

BEVERLY, MASS.—Beautiful surroundings on ocean; 3 very attractive rooms with running water; meals optional. Tel. Bev. 3230.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, MASS., 128 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, near bath; private family; near The Mother Church. Phone Circle 6838.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON, 215 Commonwealth Avenue—Large, elegant furnished double room, first floor; private bath; also small room top floor.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive rms. near bath, private home; excellent location; free parking. Tel. Com. 6094 morning—evenings.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, first floor; near The Mother Church; free parking. HENDRICKSON, 84 Gainsboro St.; COM. 5513.

BOSTON, 88 GAINSBORO ST.—Permanent or transient guests; single or double rooms; free parking. MRS. BAKER, Ken. 9306.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1093 Beacon St., S. 3—Cool rooms, private bath; balcony; home atmosphere; transient or permanent. Asp. 0306.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasantly furnished, airy front bedroom; adjacent to bath; private family; Longwood 4789.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room well furnished, suitable for gentleman, near Harvard College and Christian Science church 1601 Mass. Ave.

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. (80's)—Large room, master bath. PENTHOUSE; superb view; single woman preferred; references; $66 monthly. Write Box D-3, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4 D)—Quiet; cross ventilation, homelike, convenient transportation; elevator; transient, permanent. Academy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th—Large double room running water, also singles; convenient to all transportation; $6.50-$12 weekly. CAMPBELL.

N. Y. C., 86th St. (B'way)—Beautiful outside room, home atmosphere, exceptional meals optional; Christian Scientist pref. Tel. En. 2-4738.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Business girl will share attractive apartment with girl; separate rooms. Chelsea 2-4696.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Large airy rooms by the week in private Colonial home; seaviews; near beach. "LEDGENDSEA," Rockport, Mass. Tel. 2021

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N Y. World's Fair

BEECHHURST, L. I., N. Y., 14-76 155th St.—Corner rooms; double beds; parking; near Fair; $15 weekly double. BECKER, Ind. 3-3533.

N. Y. C., Apt. 6F, 600 W. 111th—Unusually large room, suitable 2 business women; cool, housekeeping privileges. MO. 2-5072.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., 150 Mt. Tom Rd.
MRS LILLIAN KNIGHT KRESS

Delightfully cool rooms, cross ventilation; 2 double rooms with bath between, each $60 per week; 1 extremely large room with sun porch and private bath $75 per week; opposite golf course, near bathing beach, 35 minutes from 34th Street and Broadway Ferry to Long Island and World's Fair, bus and train facilities, service to and from train and ferry; maid and butler service; meals optional. Telephone Hamilton 6255

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK property: unusual early colonial home within commuting distance of Boston; 9 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, ultra-modern kitchen, steam heat with oil; beautifully restored, charming setting. IONE R. LOWRANCE, 170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 1431.

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Avenue Cen. Newton 5252

SCITUATE, MASS.

Gentleman's estate reduced from $30,000 to $10,000; year round house of 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; steam heat; plant in basement; large barn, summer house, poultry houses, landscaped grounds, all kinds of fruit, and 40 acres of high ground, overlooking the ocean.

4-room furnished camp, garage, 4 acres of high ground bordering a beautiful pond, stocked with trout, rights of pond, price $1400.

Cape Cod, Colonial and village homes for sale and rent, farms and large acreage on river frontage.
F. A. CONROY 335-W

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Private party wishes to sell new house, 6 rooms, game room, tile bath, extra lavatory; forced hot water heat; automatic domestic hot water; 2 fireplaces, 1-car garage; large lot of land; $8700. 133 Cambridge Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To lease crossroads gas station on several acres with house, chicken houses, and lunch stand possibilities. Box X-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RUGS FOR SALE

CHOICE lot Oriental rugs being sold at low prices. See MR. HOFMANN, third floor, 51 Melcher Street, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PERMANENT position by couple with two daughters school age, in private home or on estate; experienced chauffeur gardener, houseman; wife able to assist in any capacity. JAMES DUTCHER, LeRoy, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

NORTH OF BOSTON
SEA SHORE AND COUNTRY HOMES
Marguerite G. Wright, Real Estate
Hawthorne Hotel, Salem, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE—For rent, beautifully located 7 rooms, garage; furnished, modern conveniences; $400 for season. Address Box 1674, Carmel, Calif.

CAPE COD, Eastham—Two and three room modern apartment on water, private entrances; $15, $20 weekly; people of refinement. ALICIA ROBERTS, Eastham, Mass.

CADE COD, MASS.—1-4-room apartments, furnished, antiques; boat dock; week end, month. SAFFORD, Longbeach, Centerville, Mass.

CAPE COD, MASS.—Attractive summer cottages and apartments. RUTH H. SCHUMAN, Real Estate, 206 Main St., Hyannis. Tel. 1101.

CAPE COD COTTAGES overlooking bay, $200 to $350; modern improvements; beaches, pines; secluded. A. O. PAINE, So. Wellfleet, Mass.

CRAIGVILLE, CAPE COD—$1000 cottage available July only for $300. Apply Chester Bearse, Centerville, Mass. Tel. Hyannis 285.

FOR RENT, Middleboro, Mass.—Four nice bright rooms with bath (unfurnished), second floor of beautiful old-fashioned farm home; for summer months or year. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HUMAROCK BEACH, MASS.—For rent by month or season, 7-room completely furnished waterfront cottage, all improvements, electric refrigerator; price $500 for season. Apply JOSEPH G. BRYER, Capitol 1477 (Boston).

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND—5-room furnished bungalow, all improvements; also large house furnished, two fireplaces, beautiful view wooded country, private beach. References required. PRINGLE, Miller Place, N. Y.

NORWELL, MASS.—Lovely Colonial house; completely furnished; built 1750; 9 rms, 2 baths, 6 fireplaces; all modern conveniences; brooks, fields and woods; near south shore beaches; 25 miles from Boston. PAUL SKELDING, Tel. Norwell 115.

SOUTH BRISTOL, MAINE—10-room, well-furnished house overlooking ocean; running water, electricity, garage; near golf, fishing and post office; $175 for season. I. E. GAMAGE, 7 Bacon St., Winchester, Mass. Winchester 1784.

STANWOOD'S on the Hill—For rest and study; beautiful view Ipswich Bay; 2 or 3 room apartment, single with privileges. 1 Colburn Bay View, Gloucester, Mass.

WEST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—4-room bungalow with large screened porch for season or month. For full particulars, MRS. MABLE P. SKINNER, 23 Marlboro St., Wollaston, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SUMMER BOARD

FOR a restful vacation in an attractive private home in the fragrant pines of the White Mountains, address Box 238, North Conway, N. H.

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, Rhode Island—Beautiful inn, overlooking ocean; quiet, restful; booklet. Aileen Gray.

LOVELY home for rest at Sheepscot, Maine; excellent table, 5 miles from bus, train, central to amusements. SARA C. CURTIS, 3 Winter St., Framingham, Mass. Tel. 8269.

MONOMOYCK INN

Chatham—on Cape Cod, Mass.—Excellent food and lodging, Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily. American plan. Folder on request. DORIS and CARL CHANDLER.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.—Large double room, bath, meals; accessible beach; reasonable. Write Box S-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SQUANTUM, MASS., 67 Middlesex St.—Opportunity to join family; lovely new home, waterfront, private beach, combination country, seashore; quiet; 20 minutes Boston. A. LASH, Granite 0637-W.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.

Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, American, white, single, middle aged, clean character; free to travel. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, long private experience, best references, wants position. Tel. Com. 8773 (Boston).

MECHANICAL ENGINEER of accomplishments in development of products and machinery for production; experienced exoerimental design and patent work. Write Box M-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUTH, 18, seeks useful summer work on private boat; also am a wireless operator. Phone STAdium 8753 eves. (Brighton, Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED TEACHER, companion, governess, tutor; go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred; excellent references. Box 257, Burlington, Vt.

EXPERIENCED, reliable secretary-stenographer wishes serve any capacity; best references. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave. N. Y. C.

HIGH school graduate desires position caring for children during July and August; no objection to country. HELEN SCHLEITER, P. O. Box 535, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SECRETARY-stenographer, 13 years' experience; references; desires position with reliable person or firm; small community preferred. Write Box D-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, 17, four years' camp experience, desires position as companion and recreation director for summer. Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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McCormack Bros.

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PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

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Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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WASHABLE WALLPAPER

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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
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ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
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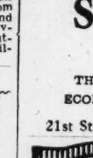
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



Specialists in the Etiquette of
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MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 3 Stores

Mt. Brook	2-1184
1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

MOBILE

Roche Home Equipment Company
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Westinghouse Refrigerators
Westinghouse Ranges
Westinghouse Washers

McBroom Shoe Shop
Invisible Resoling
for
Real Foot Comfort
11 St. Emanuel St. Dex. 654

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

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JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Furnish your home complete with Tennille quality Furniture, Rugs, Draperies and Electrical Appliances. They're dependable and may be purchased on our easy club plan.

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51 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
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DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

MONTGOMERY SHOE FACTORY
REPAIRING
Corner Court and Washington Streets
C-3903

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Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

Klein & Son
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Distinctive Gifts

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

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Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
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Also St. Augustine

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Windsor Hotel Lobby
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"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
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Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

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Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

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1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY
37 N E. First Street Phone 2-7666

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Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
3 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

MIAMI BEACH

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

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ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramont St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

PUBLIX MARKET
805 East Washington Street
FINE FOODS
PURITAN MEATS
Phones 9833, 9834, Orlando, Fla.

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See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

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NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
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Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
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TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

CENTRAL GROCERY
102 West Central Phone 23-331
Groceries—Meats
Poultry—Sea Foods
Quality Foods Free Delivery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn

Wool Specialists

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

Shops in Stockholm:
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Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
in Malmö:
Saltsargatan 33
in Göteborg:
Centrum. Kungsgatan 61-65

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Den bemärkeliga Konditori-Restaurangen i Södra Kungstornet

God mat, Goda drycker, nygräddade våfflor!

Härligaste utsikt över stad och vatten
Tel. för beställning 20 57 48
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Books—Magazines—Stationery

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Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SCHUHGESCHÄFT Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU

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MARIA STAMMBACH
HAUTE COUTURE
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

Küchenartikel—Eisenwaren
STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
(Kitchen Utensils, Ironmongery)

NAVILLE & CIE
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G

Frau E. Sprüngli-Ballmer
BLUMENGESCHÄFT
Burgfelderstr. 21 Tel. 2.53.91
Florist

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Au Bon Marché
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
Specialists in
Ladies', Men's and Children's
rain-coats

TSCHANZ-SCHAREN
WABERN Kornweg 8
(Central Heating)

Motorräder—Velos
Ed. SCHOR
Bollwerk 41
(Motorbikes, Bicycles)

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel 35.632

Couture
E. MISCHLER
Gurtengasse 3

BIEL

Salon de coiffure Gygax
pour
Dames et Messieurs
20, Rue du Marché
Tel. 47.44

Gut zu Fuss in
Schmid-Schuhen
Schmid A. G. 28 Nidaugasse
(SHOES)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14, Rue de Rive, vous offre
qualité et prix avantageux
(White Goods)

FELIX BADEL & CIE, S. A.
Electricite
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 48.245

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms. Lavatories.
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE 98

SWITZERLAND

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Une maison de confiance
Un fleuriste de goût
ALBERT PITTET S.A.
Marteray 40-46 Tel. 2.85.11
Des fleurs toujours fraîches
Des prix toujours modiques
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à la Fermière
MONTÉE St LAURENT 15 - RUE St FRANÇOIS
Maison Spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce

BUTCHER
First-Class
at Your Service. Tel. 3.17.44
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GRANT ST. JEAN 4
Best Quality and English Cut.
Boucherie

NEUCHATEL

CHIVERS Marmalades
Grape Fruit Seville Orange
Table Jellies
By Zimmermann, S. A.
rue des Epancheurs

WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Horlogerie—Bijouterie
Orfevrerie—Reparations
PAUL MATTHEY
rue de l'Hôpital Tel. 18.32

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Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery
Dress Goods, Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

P. SIEGMANN
Touristen, Proviant
Biskuit Chocolate
Neubau - Brückenwaage

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E. & W. FRIEDEN
Silversmiths—Swiss Speciality
Hammerworks and Filigree
THUN and INTERLAKEN

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES
Max Leopold
Lauitor, Wood Carving, Thun
Pottery, Sports Articles
Tennis, Fishing

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Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

BAKERY O. BIERI
TEA ROOM
KAFFEESTUBE
Frutigstrasse 13, Thun.

MRS. E. DEBANNE
Underwear
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Stockings, Gloves, Nouveautés
BAHNHOFSTRASSE

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready made clothing, Knitted Garments

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L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15. Tel. 4.64.15
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(Household Goods)

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

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Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
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Complete Trousseaux

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Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

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For S. African Novelties and Souvenirs, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
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Cape Town, S. A.

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E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wynberg 1396

DURBAN

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality
Agents for
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for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West Street

Winton's
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up to Date
in All Men's Apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

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Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
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Gladden Every Day With Flowers from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST.
Phone 25321 Residence 22933

For All Printing—Remember
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SPECIALIST IN:—
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Specializes in:—
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BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
Telephone No. 25528

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
Diamond Engagement Rings
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

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SOFT FURNISHERS

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Ladies' Hairdressers
For a Perfect Perm.
Open all day Saturday
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President Street, Germiston

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For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

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For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
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OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co JOHANNESBURG

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Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
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37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

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PHONE 22-3952

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(Proprietress: L. Hollander)
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Next door to S. A. P. Club

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Telephone 22-4552
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High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

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Tvl. Pty. Ltd.
Regal, Raleigh, B. S. A. Cycles
Meccano Toys. Roller Skates. Trikes. Prams. Electrical Goods. Motor and Cycle Accessories.
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg
Phone 22-1160

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Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor
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Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
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Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

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Service is our motto
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

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Sales on Service
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Good Used Cars

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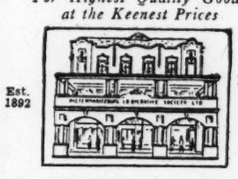
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices



Est. 1892
Phone 2235 3 lines

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Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
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Night Phone 4428

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COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
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VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times, Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares. Reasonable Prices.

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for
Exclusive MILLINERY and GOWNS
169, St. Andries Street

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(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

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234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

RUSTENBURG

Stolze's Holiday Resort
KLOOF ROAD, RUSTENBURG
Phone 89. P. O. Box 125
Superior accommodation. Large Grounds and Gardens. Tennis, Clock Golf, Swimming Bath "Filter Plant." Water sewerage. Garages. Next to Christian Science church.

Australia

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W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
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Crockery
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Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721
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Private Functions Catered For
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and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

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For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

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The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
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Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood.

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and COSTUME MAKER
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34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

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Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

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Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys, Lino-Cuts, etc.

Swedish Arts and Crafts
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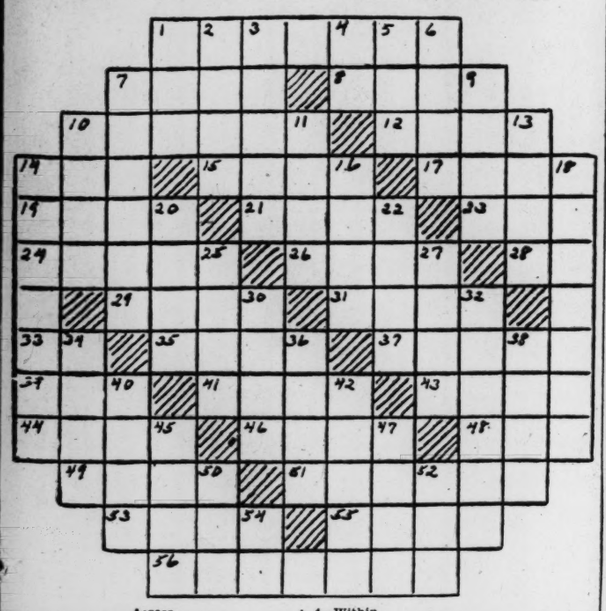
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

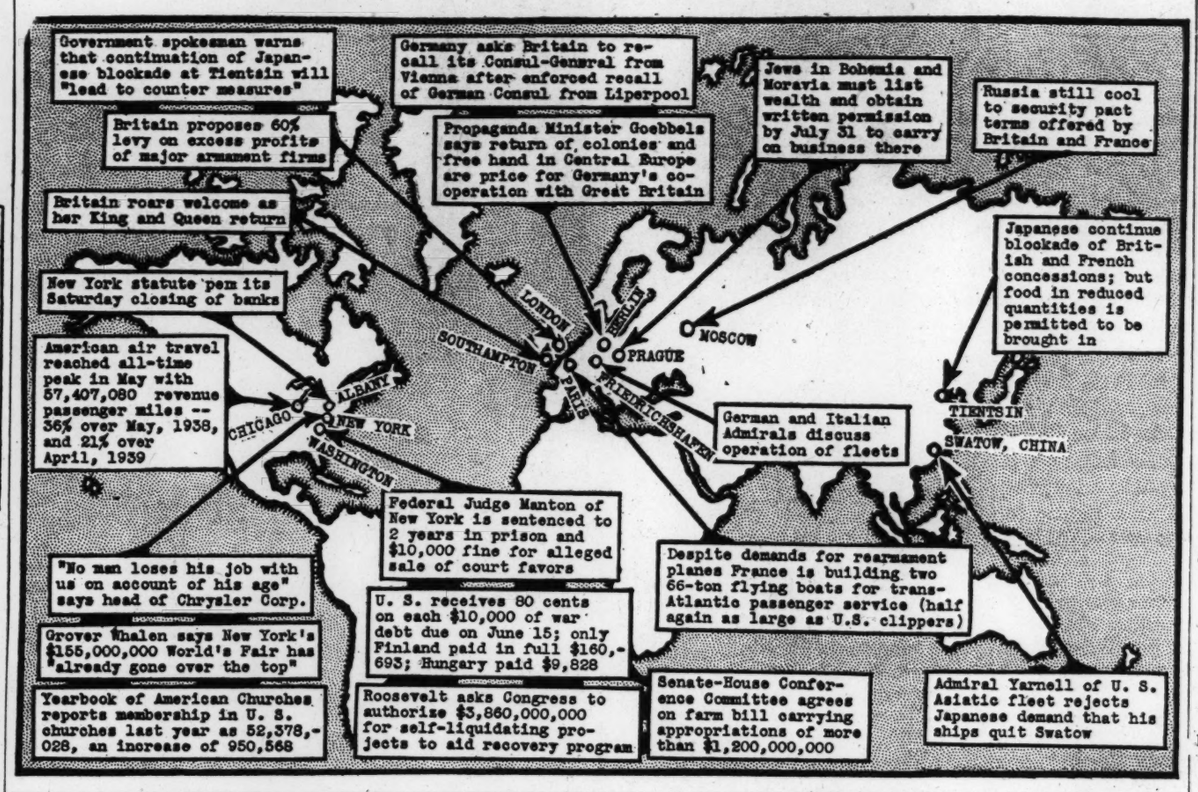
1—Who wrote "Soldiers Three"?
7—Who was wife of Hercules?
8—God commanded whom to build ark?
10—What is a city and presidency of southeastern India?
12—Larva of a beetle is what?
14—In speaking of Biblical Melea, what pronoun would you use?
15—The U. S. produces much what?
17—What is one of young spring shoots of sweet potato?
19—What is aluminum sulphate?
21—Who was grandmother of Timothy?
23—Who was son of Bela?
24—Venus of Milo was found where?
26—Robin sandpiper is what?
28—Kronen (abbr.).
29—Scale or staff degree in music is what?
31—Who was son of Uzzi, a Benjamite?
33—What prefix means "down"?
35—What is a county of southeastern Nebraska?
37—The schalmei was what (pl.)?
39—What is a wing?
41—What consists chiefly of keratin?
43—Who was father of Ahinadab?
44—What river of Africa flows to Mediterranean?
46—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
48—What noun suffix is equivalent to "eer"?
49—Projecting part of a church is what?
51—What is a river of North Carolina?
53—Slender prickle or bristle is what?
55—Who was mother of Jabal and Jubal?
56—What is a native state of northern India?

Down

1—Sheep tick is what?
2—Who was a Merarite Levite of family of Jaaziah?
3—What is name of a river of Mississippi flowing to Gulf of Mexico?
4—Within.
5—What is a small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails?
6—What is a department of southern France?
7—Who was younger son of Pharez (poss.)?
9—Who was father of Abihail?
10—What measure of distance is mentioned in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
11—In Moslem East, booth or market is called what?
13—What part of European white birch is used for tanning?
14—What Persian city covers site of ancient Ecbatana?
16—How many chapters in Book of Amos?
18—What is a city of Ontario, Canada, on Detroit River?
20—What Oriental character does Peter Lorre portray in films?
22—What is largest river of island of Java?
25—Who was third son of Adam?
27—What is cotton sock with thick sole worn by Japanese?
30—What weight is used in Russia?
32—Who is one of those mentioned in 1 Chron. 4:19?
34—What was a pen name of Charles Lamb?
36—What was name of a famous Scandinavian navigator?
38—Who was son of Joah?
40—What is a mountain system of south central Europe?
42—Who is another mentioned in 1 Chron. 4:19?
45—What was well dug by Isaac's herdsmen in valley of Gerar?
47—What is a manufacturing commune of Italy?
50—Seventh letter of Greek alphabet is what?
52—Ancient catapults were used in what?
54—While.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Government spokesman warns that continuation of Japanese blockade at Tientsin will "lead to counter measures"
Germany asks Britain to recall its Consul-General from Vienna after enforced recall of German Consul from Liverpool
Jews in Bohemia and Moravia must list wealth and obtain written permission by July 31 to carry on business there
Russia still cool to security pact terms offered by Britain and France
Britain proposes 60% levy on excess profits of major armament firms
Propaganda Minister Goebbels says return of colonies and free hand in Central Europe are price for Germany's cooperation with Great Britain
Britain roars welcome as her King and Queen return
Japanese continue blockade of British and French concessions; but food in reduced quantities is permitted to be brought in
New York statute puts its Saturday closing of banks
American air travel reached all-time peak in May with 57,407,080 revenue passenger miles -- 36% over May, 1938, and 21% over April, 1939
LONDON
SOUTHAMPTON
PARIS
BERLIN
PRAGUE
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
MOSCOW
TIENTSIN
SWATOW, CHINA
ALBANY
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
German and Italian Admirals discuss operation of fleets
Federal Judge Manton of New York is sentenced to 2 years in prison and $10,000 fine for alleged sale of court favors
Despite demands for rearmament planes France is building two 66-ton flying boats for trans-Atlantic passenger service (half again as large as U.S. clippers)
"No man loses his job with us on account of his age" says head of Chrysler Corp.
U. S. receives 80 cents on each $10,000 of war debt due on June 15; only Finland paid in full $160,-693; Hungary paid $9,828
Grover Whalen says New York's $155,000,000 World's Fair has "already gone over the top"
Roosevelt asks Congress to authorize $3,860,000,000 for self-liquidating projects to aid recovery program
Senate-House Conference Committee agrees on farm bill carrying appropriations of more than $1,200,000,000
Admiral Yarnell of U. S. Asiatic fleet rejects Japanese demand that his ships quit Swatow
Yearbook of American Churches reports membership in U. S. churches last year as 52,378,-028, an increase of 950,568

Monitor Movie Guide

Boy Friend (20th-Fox)—More of Jane Withers' adventures, introducing a beau and involving her in police-gangster complications, with something about police training thrown in for added measure. Arleen Whelan, Richard Bond, Douglas Fowley, Warren Hymer, George Ernest.—Adults and young people.

Captain Fury (United Artists)—Brian Aherne as the convict who became the Robin Hood of Australia, with Victor McLaglen costarred as his light-fingered lieutenant. Story of a struggle of settlers, led by Fury, against the oppression of a landowner. Full of action and suspense. Paul Lukas, John Carradine, George Zucco, Douglas Dumbrille, Charles Middleton, Lumsden Hart, June Lang, Margaret Roach, Virginia Field.—Adults and Young people.

Charlie Chan in Reno (20th-Fox)—Mystery melodrama about a murder in the divorce colony, based on a novel by Philip Wylie. Sidney Toler once more is the imperturbable sleuth. Ricardo Cortez, Phillis Brooks, Slim Summerville.—Adults and young people.

Kid from Kokomo (Warner)—Farce about a slow-witted prizefighter who has a sodden kleptomaniac palmed off on him as the mother for whom he had sought for years. More noisy than funny. Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell, May Robson, Stanley Fields.—Adults.

Susannah of the Mounties (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple in the Canadian West as the sole survivor of an Indian raid during the days of railroad pioneering. Adopted by the Mounties she repays their kindness by coming to the rescue when Indian trouble threatens. Randolph Scott, Margaret Lockwood, Martin Good Rider, J. Farrell MacDonald.—Family.

Streets of New York (Monogram)—Jackie Cooper as a boy of the slums who is determined to rise above his surroundings, studies law at night, defends his newsstand from juvenile racketeers, and befriends a smaller youngster. Martin Spellman, Dick Purcell, Marjorie Reynolds.—Adults and young people.

Three Waltzes (Vedis)—French operetta with music by Johann Strauss, father and son, and by Oscar Straus. The plot recounts a romance running through three generations, with Yvonne Printemps to represent the successive actress-heroines and Pierre Fresnay as the grandfather, father, and son who courted each of them.—Adults.

The Ware Case (Associated British)—Courtroom drama, with an extended flashback, recounting the profligate career of a titled Englishman on trial for murder. Smoothly acted by a cast that includes Clive Brook, Jane Baxter, Barry K. Barnes, C. V. France, Francis L. Sullivan, Frank Cellier.—Adults and young people.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Annuit Coeptis'

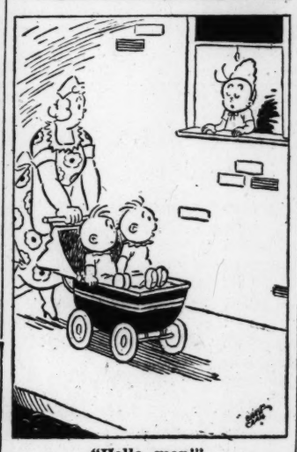
Kansas City, Mo.

One who for many years had been accustomed to handling United States currency found through a simple experience that he had let this paper money slip through his hands without noticing much about it except the figure in the corners designating its value.

One day he rendered a small service for which the usual charge was two dollars. When he was offered a lone dollar bill in payment, obviously the giver's last one, he paused and looked at the crisp bit of paper. For the first time his attention was fixed on the imprint of the Great Seal of the United States, especially the motto "Annuit coeptis," which means, "He (God) has smiled on our undertakings."

It was a sunny hour!

Little Chauncey



"Hello, men!"

The Gleanings of the Year

Speak a shade more gently than the year before,
Pray a little oftener, Love a little more.

Anon.

Daily Quotation

THIS day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Silence

She: "I heard something about you today which left me speechless."

He: "What a pity! Now I shall never know what it was."—Moustique.

Il Duce

"Now, Jimmy, we're going to take up words. I want you to use the word 'miscellaneous' correctly in a sentence."

"Franklin D. Roosevelt is the head man in this country and miscellaneous the head man in Italy."—Grit.

Her Best Friend

"Whenever I'm in the dumps I just get myself another hat."

"I wondered where you got them."

Ditto

"My father certainly made his mark in the world."

"Shake; mine couldn't write either."

Same Old Stuff

"How's school progressing, my boy?"

"It isn't—we're doing the same sums father did when he was a boy."—Answers.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Outward Indicator

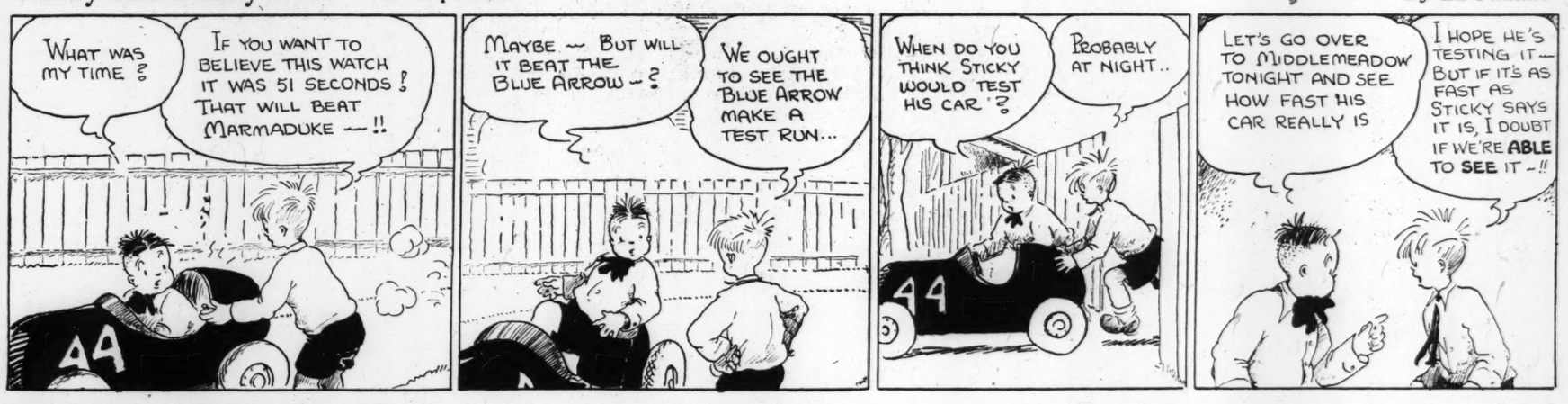
Cheerfulness is full of significance; it suggests good health, a clear conscience, and a soul at peace with all human nature.—Charles Kingsley.

A Verse for Today . . .

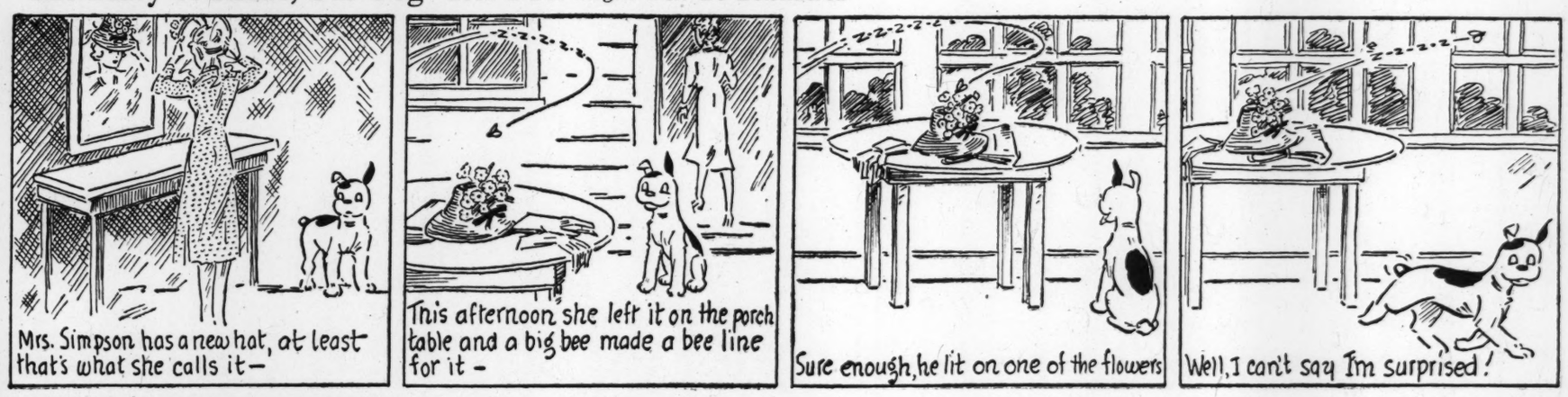
And my soul shall be joyful in the Lord: it shall rejoice in his salvation.—Ps. 35:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Expedition*

By LE PELLEY

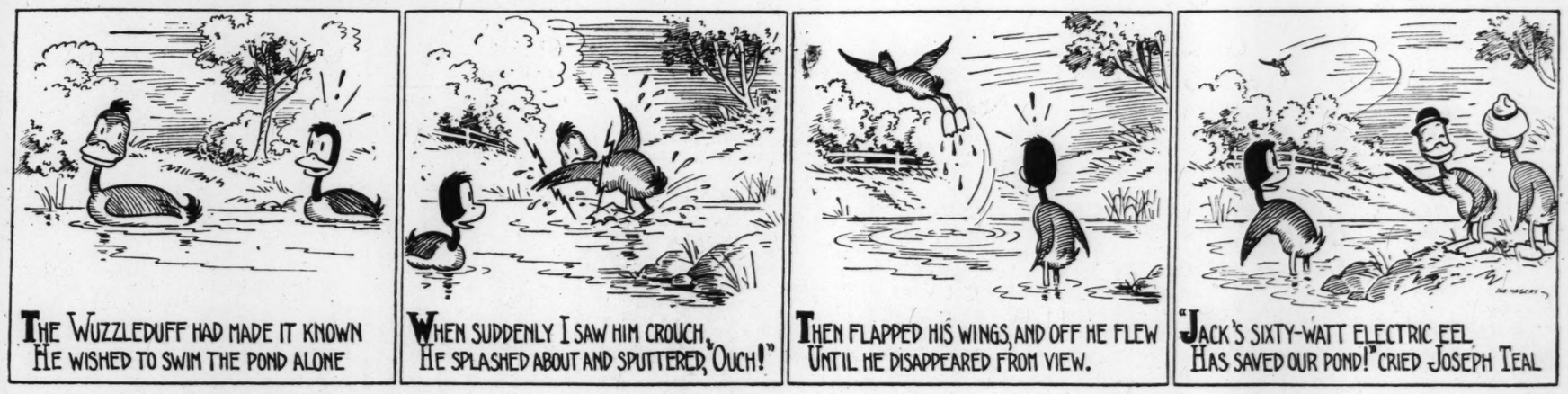

WHAT WAS MY TIME?
IF YOU WANT TO BELIEVE THIS WATCH IT WAS 51 SECONDS! THAT WILL BEAT MARMADUKE —!!
MAYBE — BUT WILL IT BEAT THE BLUE ARROW —?
WE OUGHT TO SEE THE BLUE ARROW MAKE A TEST RUN...
WHEN DO YOU THINK STICKY WOULD TEST HIS CAR?
PROBABLY AT NIGHT..
LET'S GO OVER TO MIDDLEMEADOW TONIGHT AND SEE HOW FAST HIS CAR REALLY IS
I HOPE HE'S TESTING IT— BUT IF IT'S AS FAST AS STICKY SAYS IT IS, I DOUBT IF WE'RE ABLE TO SEE IT —!!
44

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Even a Bee Might Well Be Bewildered*


Mrs. Simpson has a new hat, at least that's what she calls it—
This afternoon she left it on the porch table and a big bee made a bee line for it -
Sure enough, he lit on one of the flowers
Well, I can't say I'm surprised!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Wuzzleduff Is Shocked*

By THE HAGERS


THE WUZZLEDUFF HAD MADE IT KNOWN HE WISHED TO SWIM THE POND ALONE
WHEN SUDDENLY I SAW HIM CROUCH, HE SPLASHED ABOUT AND SPUTTERED, "OUCH!"
THEN FLAPPED HIS WINGS, AND OFF HE FLEW UNTIL HE DISAPPEARED FROM VIEW.
"JACK'S SIXTY-WATT ELECTRIC EEL HAS SAVED OUR POND!" CRIED JOSEPH TEAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace, and the Rest Of Us

Peace is like success in that there is no short cut to the genuine article.

Reports from London indicating Cabinet consideration of the possibility of Britain's stating its peace aims now so as to avoid any need to state war aims later will nevertheless appeal immediately and strongly to millions of people. These millions would have to do the fighting, the starving, the grieving, in the event of war. They are agreed that peacemaking would be more useful—and more successful—before the slaughter than afterward. The simple response of many of them to the proposals for a declaration of aims by Britain is "Why not?"

* * *

Perhaps there is no reason why not. Perhaps there are only the professional-sounding explanations which usually emanate from chancelleries when the simple, straightforward, man-in-the-street approach to an international solution is broached.

Well, what are these? Let's "get down to cases." One is, that the ability of Britain to state peace aims firmly enough to win respect for them depends on Britain's ability to keep the allies it has enlisted in the European "peace front" and to add Russia to them. This means that British guarantees to Poland must be kept, even to the point of helping Poland withstand the pressure of German force at Danzig. Would Germany consider a "peace offer" with this background? Another is that honest offers of concession in the colonial field and in the world's markets may either be distrusted by the recipients of these offers, or may be read as a further sign of weakness in British policy—as a harbinger of a new period of "appeasement."

But these are professional-sounding reasons. The man-in-the-street still clings to "Why not?" There is one important reason for government hesitancy which has to do with the man-in-the-street himself. It is that people are only too ready to assume that their governments can make peace without the people's help, even if governments cannot make war without it.

This assumption is one of the causes of war.

* * *

It is blissfully easy for the citizen to leave it to his government to make peace by telling other governments that its aims will never conflict with theirs. But until the citizen understands that his government's aims arise — sometimes directly, at other times indirectly —from the individual citizen's aims, no government will be in a position to make such a statement.

"Protect my job against foreign labor," says the worker to his government; and the result is a freezing up of the natural flow of people along the channels of economic opportunity and need. Hence population pressure, resort to barter, political demands for more living space and threats of war to obtain it. "Protect my profits," says the employer; and we get tariffs, resort to barter; and consequently political machinations and risks of war in the game of acquiring new trading areas.

The illustrations could be extended. What they emphasize is that declarations of peace aims, to be effective, require similar declarations by individuals of their own peace aims. Naturally the hope of millions is that the British Government will be able, without disquieting its allies, to draw up a peace plan attractive to the Rome-Berlin bloc. The danger in the announcement of such a project would lie mainly in a quick assumption by individuals that the total responsibility for peace could then be borne for them by their leaders.

* * *

Christians particularly know that this cannot be. The man who, of all men in all ages, knew most about peacemaking demanded of his followers that they should be ready to equal his mighty works and indeed surpass them by making an equal spiritual effort. Jesus did not promise to relieve people of their responsibilities. He helped them to understand and fulfill them.

Today there is a similar requirement that all peoples share—down to the humblest individual—the responsibility of peacemaking. A willingness among individuals to grant to their neighbors, of whatever race or color, at whatever distance or nearness, an equal opportunity to live and prosper would find reflection in governmental policy. An enlightened, practical Christian peace manifesto set down by each individual for his own guidance is essential to complete success of any peace manifesto among governments.

Friendship in Palestine

The chivalry of Saladin, the generous Arab ruler who fought hard against King Richard Coeur de Lion in the Crusades of seven centuries ago, is recalled by an incident of the present time in Palestine. The case has been one of turning enemies into friends.

When the First Battalion of the Border Regiment, homeward bound, was leaving the port of Haifa, on the troopship Dunera, Chief Farid Irshaid Kuffeir and other Arab notables went on board and with Oriental ceremony presented to the officers and men a specially engraved sword as a token of friendship. The gift was significant because no secret was made of the fact that followers of the donors, although then reconciled with the British authorities, had at one time sympathized with the Arab insurrection which the regiment had been sent to Palestine to help in putting down. "You gave us hard knocks but we asked for it and we have no complaints," one of the Arabs is reported to have said.

The personal good-will which lay behind the presentation had grown up during eighteen months the regiment had spent in Arab villages of the hill country of Samaria, a region much under the influence of the insurgents. That it should have been the result of intimate contacts between British soldiers and Arabs is of good promise for the future of Palestine. It indicates that peace may reasonably be hoped for in that troubled land, once the Arabs become reassured as to the effects on themselves and on their national and denominational institutions, of the movement for establishing among them a national home for the Jews.

The Palestine problem has not yet been solved, but the discipline and good behavior of the British north-countrymen who form the majority in the ranks of the First Battalion of the Border Regiment have done something toward making such a desirable consummation less difficult to bring about.

Time Marches Back

Freddie suggested it and we do not make a practice of paying Freddie much heed. For one thing, he spends altogether too much time at the movies. But every now and then Freddie makes something approaching a contribution. And now and then we listen.

"Have you heard," drawled Freddie, planting his feet on our desk, "what the March of Time people are going to do? They're going to make a picture all about the history of the movies. And Twentieth-Fox are going to do something like it. Only they'll have a story and Alice Faye and Don Ameche.

"It's a good idea," continued Freddie, firing a paper clip out the window, "but I've got a better one. For instance, why don't they just pick out some of the best scenes from the movies of the past few years and run them all off in one—or several—regular-length pictures. There could be a commentary to tie them together.

"Who, for instance, wouldn't like to have another look at that scene where W. C. Fields played billiards in—what was the name of that picture? Oh, well, it doesn't matter. Then you might have the ride-thumbing sequence from 'It Happened One Night.' One of the early scenes between Freddie Bartholomew and Spencer Tracy from 'Captains Courageous' wouldn't be bad. And for music, you could pick up the 'Tales from the Vienna Woods' number from 'The Great Waltz,' or the first twenty minutes of 'Moonlight Sonata,' for the sake of Paderewski's playing. The possibilities are endless.

"Oh, yes, I know they bring back whole movies," said Freddie, almost interrupting himself to stall off any objection. "But sometimes you don't want to see the whole picture again, just some of the best parts. Anyway, it's a good idea and I wish Hollywood would do something about it."

We think it is a good idea, too, and in case Hollywood ever does do anything about it, we are—for the sake of the record and our conscience—giving Freddie credit.

Payment Without Work

Some of the good will among nations which the New York World's Fair was designed to produce seems to have been dissipated temporarily when commissioners for foreign nations checked up what it had cost them to install the exhibits in their buildings. These costs in the aggregate are said to have run millions of dollars over the estimates, and one of the principal, or at least most protested, items was to American workmen who under union rules were required to stand around and draw their pay while native workers did special jobs for which they had been brought over.

Of course, it may be that the commissioners forgot the premiums they paid willingly in attracting workers to finish up their buildings in time for the opening. But American employers have had experience with union rules which require payment not for work done but as an assertion of right to particular jobs. Like monopolies of special advantages in many fields, this prerogative is often abused. Trade unions in the United States could do with a little more friendly public understanding than they seem to have enjoyed the last two or three years. Perhaps a self-helpful course for them to take, as for manufacturers, merchants and professional people, would be to lay emphasis on giving full value for every dollar along with getting the dollar.

Thanks to Switzerland

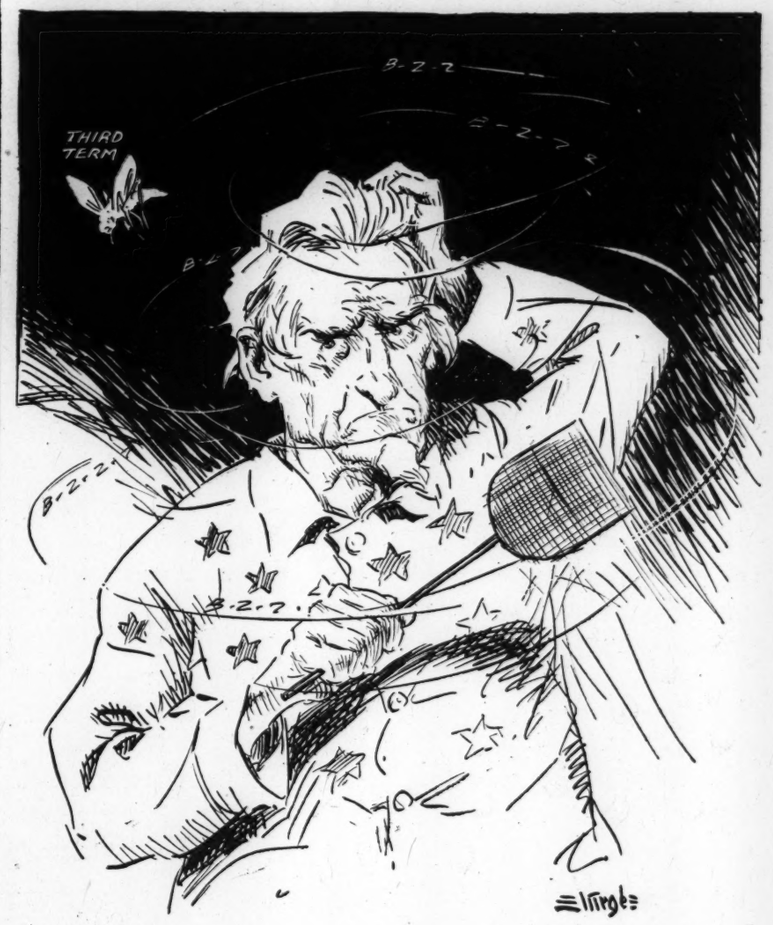
Persons who had tramped enthralled through those brilliant galleries knew that what mattered artistically in Madrid, during all the recent months of horror, was the safety of the paintings in the Prado. Such persons were not necessarily unmindful of the loss of human life or of the terrible devastation to property. But those paintings they knew and treasured; hence there was felt an almost personal responsibility as to their fate.

And now it is learned that they are safe—the superb Goyas, the El Grecos, the Velasquez and all the rest. Thanks to Switzerland—shelter for political refugees, haven of lost causes, chosen hiding-place for valued possessions—they are safe and will soon be seen again in that proud building in Madrid's tree-shaded park.

Last March, it is revealed, Madrid's invaluable art treasures, 4,000 in number, were removed from the threat of danger and put into the charge of the Secretary General to the League of Nations at Geneva. Recently it has been deemed safe for these treasures of art to be returned to Madrid. And once more Switzerland has merited the gratitude of the nations.

Some people are a bit worried about the President's power over the dollar. It's some consolation, though, that no one's afraid of the dollar's power over the President.

A Bit Distracting



Lupe Plans a Celebration

"Señora," asked Lupe, my little Mexican serving maid, one morning as we twined the fragrant honeysuckle vine on its trellis, "you theenk Congress Señores are eemportance people with plenty of good ideas?"

"We-e-ll," I began.

Lupe acquiesced whole-heartedly with the suggestion and said, "For shame, Señora, did not the Congress Señores with white whigs and lace ruffles in their sleeves say that we celebrate Independence on July fourth with flags and parade and maybe peecneec to boots? Is not thees importance theen for whole country when Star Spangled Banner wave in every heart, and does thees not show that Congress Señores are smart people who will not let us forget that thees country are land of free and home of brave forever?"

She paused for breath, then continued, "Maybe they will help me with Ramon's padre."

"What about him?" I questioned.

"The other day," she replied, "I am at Ramon's house helping his madre wrap tamales in fresh, young corn shucks from the garden when his padre come in from milk the goat and say, 'Why are holiday for July fourth, when we are now behind time with pack pecans for ship away?'

"You not know that?" I say. "It are for celebrate we are free country. Are you not glad you have such fine land for be proud of and celebrate with flags flying?"

"'It is not my country,' he say. Then, Señora, cat are out of bags. I had no idea I been living next door to foreigner, and I queeck say, 'Are you not citizen? For shame when thees are such fine country and need everyone to help wave flag for joy.'

"Then he say, 'I was born in Mexico; that is my country.' And I say, 'You were only *born* in Mexico and she are fine place, too, but you are *choose* thees country when you come here for get work, then you buy little house next door to my padre, and you have the free school for Ramon who are already president of class.'

"So, Señora, I theenk of write the Congress Señores for give me good idea, but first I theenk I ask my Señora. Maybe she are have ten million more good ideas than men in Washington who have two fairs going at same time in the country and so are very busy."

"Well, Lupe," I answered, "have you ever invited Ramon's mother and father to go on the picnics that you and Ramon and your grandmother enjoy so much? Have you asked them to your home when you have jolly corn-popping with the young people so that they feel themselves a part of the freedom and good fellowship that you enjoy in this country?"

"Señora," exclaimed Lupe, her eyes dancing with delight, "you are even smarter than all the Congress Señores and Señor George Washington crossing the Delaware to boots and even also Señor Paul Revere on his ride! Now I will have the grand celebration! Maybe Ramon's padre have never tasted the pecan cake even though he work in beeg pecan factory with picture of Alamo in window. I will ask my madre to make cake with flags on him, my browther José will take along his guitar for seeng 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'America,' and for special parade I will ask Ramon's padre to breeng his trombone which once he play in band in Mexico and to walk with my padre all theenking 'Hurrah' in heart. Besides we will have the special hot dogs and soda pop for help make him feel like American. Is not these good plan for help Stars and Stripes wave forever? Yis?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

North . . South . . East . . West

It Isn't Always the Size

By Frank L. Perrin

There is more than a bare possibility that people everywhere, and particularly those in America, have become accustomed to the belief that only in the larger things about us are to be found the evidences of accomplishment and satisfying prosperity. Gradually, it may be, the realization is being impressed that we have been misled by the belief that the smaller things, the meager rewards of individual initiative and the rewards of patient industry, can safely be ignored.

Time was, and not so long ago as the record of human progress is studied, when the small factory, the water mill in the valley, the shop on the corner of a village street, or the modest farm cultivated by processes now almost antiquated, represented the investments and the sources of assured income of a vast majority of the people. This was in the days before captains of industry and finance dreamed of combinations, trusts, monopolies and vast profits for themselves and those who were willing to surrender their own interests or invest in the hope of benefiting from promised speculative gains. We have, from sheer necessity, graduated from the era of the bonanza farms. Early investors in the reclaimed prairie and river valley lands of the West and Southwest took quick and rich profits from these enterprises. But the vast areas sown to wheat soon failed to yield profitable crops. The farms could not be fertilized and their fertility thereby be restored. It was only by subdividing them and apportioning the units to those able and willing to apply the very processes which the farmer-kings had neglected that the potentially rich farm areas in that belt have been saved from the ravages of drought and erosion.

* * *

A day or two ago the newspapers recorded the fact that one of the largest shoe manufacturing companies in the Middle West has been declared bankrupt. After an existence of more than half a century it must close its doors and announce its inability to pay its obligations to its stockholders. Its founders, were they present today, would probably find it difficult to explain just what has happened. But it may be that the explanation is that the company outgrew and expanded beyond the boundaries conservatively fixed by the founders. Even a balloon bursts when the prescribed limits of its capacity have been disregarded. There must be in all human affairs, somewhere along the line, at wheel or throttle, someone who has the good sense and courage to put on the brakes and fix the limits.

Today, as this realization comes as the industrial picture is viewed, it may be that our attention will be arrested long enough to permit us to see that in the national and economic structure we are rapidly traveling in the direction in which industry wandered away from the zone of safety. Our concept of a nation has been a union of States, each reserving to itself the powers and functions not delegated to Union. It is because these reserved powers and functions were long zealously guarded and preserved that democratic government was established and enjoyed. But is there not, in the tendency to yield greater power and responsibility to a centralized government, the danger of absolutely destroying the initiative and the responsibility of the people of the several states?

* * *

In the willingness of cities, counties and states to become the beneficiaries of the largess bestowed by centralized authority there is seen a surrender, selfishly prompted, of that independence of thought and action which so long preserved the independence of the individual states. The people are becoming stockholders and willing or unwilling investors in a giant corporation fantastically concerned and either ignorantly or craftily designed in defiance of every acknowledged economic law.

Will this machine which has already been erected, and which now it is proposed shall be enlarged, adding a greater superstructure upon a false foundation, eventually destroy itself and its builders? Its size is already appalling and its aspect alarming. There is assurance and confidence in the realization that the American people are alert to and conscious of the dangerous trends which none can defend or justify. They have a way, when once aroused, of applying just the proper corrective.

"Cash and Carry" on All

Under the existing arms provision [of the Neutrality Act] the United States could ship no guns, planes or other munitions at all to Britain or France in wartime. That would mean that such exports of munitions as we are now making to those countries would have to cease on the outbreak of war, a consideration which might . . . [influence] the strategy of Germany and Italy. A slight broadening of the neutrality act which would extend the "cash and carry" clause to all exports to belligerents, including munitions, thus promises to provide a reasonable continuation of our present policy and permit Britain and France to capitalize on their chief weapon of defense, their command of the sea. . . .

The world needs peace above everything else. If the United States can forward the cause of peace by assuring Britain and France that in wartime they will still be able to come here with their own ships and their own money and obtain munitions, it is a contribution worth making. Certainly it should be apparent that to refuse them such co-operation would be to weaken them and to invite aggression by their enemies. Under continuing provisions of the neutrality act, we should still decline to lend to Britain, France or any other of the belligerents and to ship goods of any sort to them in our own ships. These safeguards would do much to reduce our chances of eventually being drawn into the conflict. But by a general application of the "cash and carry" formula we can, with a good degree of safety, strengthen the hand of those nations which, for good reason, we regard as our friends.—*Boston Herald*

The Wide Horizon

What the Royal Visit Meant to the Visitors

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

Outside the narrow limits of the British Isles, people may like to know something of the way we stay-at-homes look upon the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States. To say that we are pleased would be less than half the truth. We are proud of our young Sovereigns because they did not only as well as we expected them to do but even better. They did well when they went to France last year on a state visit to M. Albert Lebrun, the President of the French Republic. Still, this journey of theirs through the North American continent was something more than a state occasion. In the Dominion of Canada it was also a family affair, a sort of home-coming to a new home of which they had not yet taken possession. It was a house-warming. And if, in the United States, the visit was a little more formal, as any official stay in a foreign land must be, the King and Queen will have felt themselves less foreign as the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and of the American people than they could have felt in any other non-British country.

We felt sure that when our Canadian fellow subjects, and the citizens of the United States, had been given a chance to "size up" King George and Queen Elizabeth they would think of them much as we think of them. We were glad that others should understand, in Kipling's words:

> How our King is one with us,
> First among his peers.

We are fond of them and look up to them less as our superiors, though they are our Sovereigns, than as a great Gentleman and a great Lady who put their hearts into hard work and "do their bit" with an easy dignity that has nothing haughty about it.

* * *

So, up to a point, things turned out as we expected they would. But we have noticed something we did not expect, and we are talking about it quietly as of something very good. There was a hint of it in the King's broadcast from Victoria, British Columbia, when he spoke of the impression made upon him and the Queen by the affection of the Canadian people. He mentioned "the inspiration it has given us for the rest of our lives." I am sure these words were no mere phrase. They mean that the King and Queen have got, from the certainty that they are loved, a sense of joy and confidence they had not felt before—just that sense which was lacking in the lives of King George V and Queen Mary during the greater part of their reign.

Not many people know, even today, how diffident King George V and Queen Mary felt almost up to the time of their Silver Jubilee in 1935. They were not quite sure that their subjects really loved them. The first revelation of popular affection came to them ten years ago when crowds gathered day and night, often in bad weather, to await the doctors' bulletin outside Buckingham Palace. It was not long before this that the King had said to the Prime Minister: "I don't believe I'm pulling my weight," and had been only half-reassured when Mr. Stanley (now Earl) Baldwin answered: "Nonsense! Sir," or words to that effect. After his recovery King George gained confidence in himself. But so touched and overjoyed were he and Queen Mary by the outbursts of affection during their Silver Jubilee that they went out again and again through the crowds, who made them feel that they were really "one with us." Thenceforward King George was a happier man; and Queen Mary beamed without shyness upon her people as she had not done before.

Her second son and her daughter-in-law came to the throne in circumstances far more difficult than those which surrounded the accession either of King Edward VII or of King George V and Queen Mary. The Duke and Duchess of York had not wished or expected to be King and Queen. In a way, they were both unprepared and inexperienced. Nor were their qualities well enough known to gain for them in advance more than dutiful respect and a measure of sympathy.

* * *

Little by little the feeling gained ground that they were rising splendidly to positions unsought; and that if only they could realize the growing gratitude of the people toward them for not having failed the country at a moment of deep crisis, they would be encouraged, as all men and women are encouraged, by just appreciation.

The fact is that Sovereigns lead lives too lonesome to be quite sure how they stand in the eyes of others. It is not easy for them to distinguish between servile or interested flattery and honest praise or love. Around them is a kind of stately vacuum that insulates them from the common human touch. It is only when they are able to escape from the vacuum to find the common touch and to feel the sincerity of its warmth that they can go on their way rejoicing because they know they are more than crowned heads, better than symbols or tokens, and are "first among their peers," in their own, well-won right.

It is this, we think, that has happened to King George VI and to Queen Elizabeth in Canada and in the United States. They have been heartened. They have gained self-confidence. They have felt that their own directness and good will have been answered by unfeigned good will from the peoples with whom they have come into touch. Both of them—say those who without being courtiers know them well—have unusual qualities of heart and head. All that they needed to give freer rein to these qualities was the certainty of being appreciated and understood.

Now they are sure of themselves in the right way, without "self-assurance." So, many of us stay-at-homes think that one result of the visit to Canada and the United States will be to give us a King and Queen who will "pull their weight" all the better because they know that we know them and love them for what they are, not solely for the crowns they wear.